FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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By Edward J. Hale,

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents a square for the first, & thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Fish and Potatoes.

40 barrels Mackerel,
75 do. Irish Potatoes,
250 lb. soft shell Almonds.
Just received and for sale by
N. McKINNON.
Fayetteville, January 6 1835. 183w.

MILL IRONS &c.

THE Subscriber manufactures, and will keep constantly on hand,
Mill Cranks, Mill Irons & GRIST MILL SCREWS,
of all descriptions, warranted to be of good quality, and at a reasonable price Orders from the country will be punctually attended to, and the articles furnished as *CHEAP* as they can be procured *any where*.
All kinds of Black and White Smithing executed with despatch, at my shop on Person Street below Liberty Point.
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.
Fayetteville, Jan. 6, 1835.

The Indian's Panacea.

FOR the cure of Rheumatism, Scrofula or King's Evil, Gout, Sciatica or Hip Gout, Incipient Cancers, Salt Rheum, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, particularly Ulcers and painful affections of the bones Ulcerated Throat and Nostrils, Ulcers of every description, Fever Sores, and Internal Abscesses; Fistulas, Piles, Scald Head, Scurvey, Boils, Chronic Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Blotches, and every variety of Cutaneous Affection, Chronic Catarrh, Headach, proceeding from an acid humor; Pain in the Stomach and Dyspepsia, proceeding from vitiation, Affections of the Liver, Chronic inflammation of the Kidneys, and general debility, caused by a torpid action of the vessels of the skin. It is singularly efficacious in renovating those constitutions which have been broken down by injudicious treatment, or juvenile irregularities. In general terms, it is recommended in all those diseases which arises from impurities in the blood, or vitiation of the humors, of whatever name or kind.

Some of the above complaints may require some trifling assistant applications, which the circumstances of the case will dictate; but for a general remedy or *Purificator, to remove the cause*, THE INDIAN'S PANACEA will generally be found sufficient.

TO THE PUBLIC.

How true it is, that modern Physicians—in their ambition to excel in their profession; to explore the vast field of science by the aid of chemistry, and seek out new remedial agents; in short to arrive at perfection in their practice by means of ART alone,—entirely overlook and neglect, as beneath their notice, the rich and bounteous stores of medicine which the Almighty has caused to spring out of the earth in every clime! And how much more true it is, that while the American Physician looks to foreign countries for many of his most common and necessary articles perpetually changing as they are, at the dictate of fashion or folly, he is surrounded in his own country with an endless profusion of medical plants, sufficient to answer any indication in disease, or to cure any curable disorder;—and yet he is ignorant of their virtues, and they are suffered to "waste their *healing* on the desert air"

The effects of vegetable medicine upon the system are temporary—those of minerals lasting The former exert their effects and pass off—the latter, mercury in particular, act chemically upon the solids, decomposing the bones, and undermining the constitution by a slow and sure destruction.

The *congeniality, efficiency* and SAFETY of vegetable remedies over mineral, may be estimated by contrasting the ancient practice with the modern; or, to bring it more immediately under our own observation, the Indian practice with that of the whites. Who, in America, has not known or heard of repeated instances wherein some decrepid unpretending female Indian, by means of her simple remedies alone, has effected the most rapid and astonishing cures after the whole Materia Medica of the common practice, directed in the most skilful manner, has failed? And who has not been surprised at beholding the comparative ease and facility with which the Indian frees himself from any disease, and at the *almost* total absence of those disease among them? Who has ever heard of an Indian with a constitution broken and ruined by ill-treatment? And can a doubt exist, that this happy exemption of the savage from most of the ills which the flesh of civilized man is heir to, is chiefly owing to the more genial and safe remedies which he employs? This astonishing difference in success, is a fair exemplification of the infinite superiority of the simple and safe means of cure which God has created for the benefit of his children, over these which the *pride* and the *art* of man have invented.

From a long residence among a portion of the original inhabitants of this county, and an intimate acquaintance with the methods of cure of some of their most successful practitioners, the proprietor of "THE INDIAN'S PANACEA," acquired knowledge of some of their most powerful and favorite remedies. From these he selected such as were most efficacious and appropriate, and after various experiments to test their principles and strength, he has combined them in the form here presented, as the most perfect and beneficial for the purpose for which it is recommended.

The proprietor offers this preparation to the public, with the consciousness that he is placing within its reach, a remedy capable of relieving many of his afflicted fellow beings, who are suffering under the various chronic and obstinate complaints to which it is applicable. To such it will prove of incalculable value, as the means, and in many cases the *only means* of relieving their sufferings, and restoring them once more to health and happiness. This is not offered as a common remedy, that may perchance be equally good with many others now in use, but as one which is capable of saving life in many extreme cases, when all the usual remedies fail. This it has done repeatedly; and this is the reputation it has obtained wherever it has been introduced.

It is only about three years since this preparation was first presented to the public; but in that short space of time, some hundreds of persons might be found, who would solemnly declare that they believed that their lives were saved by it, and in most cases after they had tried many and perhaps all the common remedies in vain Wherever it is known it is rapidly coming into use, and this affords the most substantial and convincing proof of its merits.

The value of the Panacea is most conspicuous in those long standing and obstinate syphilitic and scrofulous affections which have defied all other remedies, and particularly in those cases where mercury has been so lavishly used as to cause distressing pains in the bones, nodes, mercurial ulcers, derangement of the digestive organs, &c. These it completely removes, and in all cases it entirely eradicates the disease and the effects of mercury, renovates the constitution, and leaves the patient sound and well In Rheumatisms and in ulcerated sore throat, its happy effects are not less apparent, giving almost immediate relief.

Taken in proper doses, THE INDIAN'S PANACEA operates as an alterative and detergent; a diaphoretic diuretic and laxative; an antispasmodic and anodyne; and in proper cases, as a stomachic and emmenagogue. Generally expressed, it increases all the secretions and excretions, gives tone to the stomach, and excites action in the glands in a particular manner. From these principles its operation may be understood.

This medicine has been found highly useful in many ambiguous diseases not here specified and it has evinced with wonderful success as a *Spring* and *Fall purifier*, by those who are subject to complaints of the chest, and whose constitutions require new vigor. Such persons will do well to use two or three bottles in small doses When ever a *diet drink* is considered necessary, this Panacea taken in a small dose, will answer all it's purposes in much less time, at less expense and in a far more agreeable manner, than the common diet drink.

The following certificates, out of hundreds similar which might be procured, are given to show the effect of The Indian's Panacea, in the various complaints therein mentioned; and also to exhibit in the most satisfactory manner its superiority over the syrups in common use.

CASES OF RHEUMATISM.

Charleston, Nov. 15, 1831.

During the last winter and spring, I was afflicted with very severe and distressing Rheumatism, occasioned by exposure in bad weather I now take great pleasure in stating, that six bottles of the Indian's Panacea restored me to perfect health and I confidently recommend it to all similarly afflicted. JOHN FERGUSON, *King st*

Charleston, March 27, 1832

I was seized, about three years since with a distressing Rheumatism, caused by taking a severe cold when under the influence of mercury, and which has disabled me from business nearly ever since. During this period I have been a patient of the Marine Hospital, in this city, upwards of 4 months, and nearly the same length of time in the Baltimore Hospital, and tried almost every remedy, with little benefit On the 16th of February last, at that time scarcely able to move about upon crutches I commenced the use of The Indian's Panacea In one month I found myself entirely free from pain, and am now happy to state that I consider myself perfectly well

WM TUCKER, 13 *Market st.*

CASES OF SCROFULOUS ULCERS

New York, Sept 10, 1830.

This may certify, that in the fall of 1825, I was seized with a swelling in my neck and face, which afterwards ulcerated and became large ghastly ulcers in my neck After trying several Physicians to no advantage I went to Philadelphia, and placed myself under the care of Drs. Physic & Beach, when, after repeated salivations to no effect I was pronounced totally incurable. Afterwards I took twenty bottles of Swaim's Panacea and eight bottles of Carpenter's Catholicon, with no material benefit Despairing of life, which had now become a burthen to me, I returned to my parents in New York in 1829, and gave myself up to a lingering death Hearing of the great success of The Indian's Panacea however, in cases similar to my own I was persuaded to try it, as a last resort.—To my great surprise as well as satisfaction, I soon found myself rapidly recovering, and upon taking seven bottles, the ulcers healed and I became perfectly well in the course two months, and have remained so ever since. I make this statement and wish it to be published for the benefit of those who are suffering under similar scrofulous or syphilitic affections, that they may know what has cured one who has suffered every thing but death, and who considers his life saved by the above syrup.

WM. HINHAN.

Charleston, July 12, 1831.

I was afflicted four years with an ulcer in the leg occasionally accompanied with erysipelatous inflamation and excessive pain in the leg and ancle joint. Several eminent Physicians exerted their skill upon it, but without permanent benefit In this state five bottles of the Indian's Panacea made a perfect cure

MARGARET A. WEST, *Meeting-st.*

For sale by
HIRAM ROBINSON, M. D., Agent,
Hay street, Fayetteville, North Carolina.

A Teacher wanted.

A GENTLEMAN capable of teaching the Languages, &c. will find an eligible situation for a small school, on application, immediately, personally or by letter, post paid, to the subscriber, living 6 miles east of Fayetteville.
JOHN McDANIEL.
December 29, 1834. 17 3wpd.

COACH MAKING.

GARDNER & McKETHAN,

BEG leave to offer their sincere thanks to their friends and the public in general, for the liberal encouragement they have received, and also to inform them, that they have now on hand, finished and unfinished, a considerable quantity of Work, such as Cheap Family CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, CARRYALLS, Light WAGONS on Chains. Also, Stick GIGS and SULKIES, all of which they will sell lower than they have ever offered them before, and warrant them to be of good workmanship and materials All work done by them, warranted as usual, for 12 months.

REPAIRING,

Of every description, neatly executed at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.
December 15, 1834. 15-6w.

BLANKS FOR SALE HERE.

To the Public.

I HAVE with much regret, noticed an advertisement in the Journal of last week, signed by Capt Rush, revoking a power of attorney given to me to act as his agent, in the management of the Henrietta Steam Boat Co. concerns. I have received no such power, nor have I considered myself as acting as his agent. I have acted in the capacity of his Copartner, as a copy of the following Indenture will show:

State of North Carolina, Cumberland County, } Town of Fayetteville

This Indenture, made this 8th day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, between Benjamin Rush of the Town, County, and State aforesaid of the first part, and John Crusoe of the Town, County, and State aforesaid, of the second part: Witnesseth, that for and in consideration of the sum of two thousand dollars, to him in hand paid, to the said Benjamin Rush, by the said John Crusoe, at and before the sealing and delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, he the said Benjamin Rush, hath given, granted, bargained, sold and transferred, and doth by these presents, give, grant, bargain, sell and transfer, convey, assign and sell over, unto the said John Crusoe, his Heirs, Executors and Administrators, one half of the Capital Stock of the Henrietta Steam Boat Co. her Boats, Tow Boats, Furniture and Apparel, and debts, dues and contracts, belonging to the same, and all and every, the rights, privileges and immunities, and appurtenances belonging to the said Company, agreeable to an Act of Incorporation passed in the year 1827 To have and to hold the same, unto the said John Crusoe, his Heirs, Executors and Administrators, forever. And the said Benjamin Rush for himself, his Heirs, Executors and Administrators, do covenant, and agree, to and with the said John Crusoe, his Executors and Administrators, to warrant the right and title to the Property hereby conveyed, against the lawful claim or claims of all and every person or persons whatsoever. In witness whereof, he the said Benjamin Rush, hath hereunto set his hand and seal the date first above written Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of William S. Lucas

(Signed) BENJAMIN RUSH, (*Seal.*)

The original can be examined by any person wishing to do so, on application to the subscriber And Gentlemen, versed in mercantile transactions, will at once see the necessity I am under, of doing that which, I hereby do, caution the public against paying any of their respective dues, or making any contracts, with any person or persons, whatsoever, excepting to, and with Capt Rush, myself, or our accredited Agent, Mr Jeremiah Lippitt of Wilmington, or any other person authorized by us. I know of no cause which could have induced Capt Rush to take such a step, unless that of my determination, not to divide any of the receipts of the Company by way of dividend, until its responsibilities are discharged

JOHN CRUSOE

Fayetteville, Dec 29 1834 17 3w.

DAVID SHAW,

Confectioner and Grocer,

HAS just received a Fresh and General supply of the following Articles, viz.

Soft Shell Almonds,	Rose and Cologne Water,
Palm Nuts,	Oil Lemon,
English Walnuts,	Oil Peppermint,
Filberts,	Oil Cinnamon,
Prunes,	Butter Crackers,
Bunch Raisins,	Jamison's Water do.
Currant's,	Mustard and Salt Petre,
Rock and Rose Candies,	Pepper and Alspice,
Hoarhound & Ginger do,	Mace and Cloves,
Lemon & Peppermint do	Cassia and Nutmegs,
Barley, Sugar & Cinnamon do,	Indigo and Alum,
Liquorice Ball,	Race & Ground Ginger,
Sugar Almonds,	Scotch Barley,
Peppermint Drops,	Loaf Sugar & Tea, asst'd
Lozenges,	Coffee & Brown Sugar,
Large and small Sugar Plums,	Cheese,
Colored & white Scotch Caraway,	Hair Powders,
Cinnamon Comfits,	Seidlitz & Soda Powders,
Perfect Love, Noyeau & Peppermint Cordials,	Rose and Transparent Soaps,
Madeira & Port Wines,	Common do.
Cognac Brandy and Jamaica Rum,	Superior Spanish Cigars,
Holland Gin,	Lorillard Snuff,
Lime Juice and Essence of Peppermint,	Scotch do.
	Superior Maccoboy do.
	Glauber & Epsom Salts,
	Bateman's Drops,
	Cream Tartar,
	Camphor & British Oil.

A General Assortment of

TOYS.

Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase Confectionaries, whether by Wholesale or retail, will find it to their advantage to call. The Assortment on hand is large and extensive, and consists of all the Articles usually kept in his line. Wholesale price of Candies is 30 cents per lb.; Retail 40 cents.
December 1st, 1834. 13tf.

MOLASSES. SALT, &c.

Just receiving by Steamer Henrietta
30 Hhds. MOLASSES, (a superior article,)
50 sacks Blown Salt,
30 bags Rio Coffee,
10 hhds Sugar,
50 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
November 24.

Irish Potatoes.

100 BARRELS IRISH POTATOES,
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
December 8, 1834.

FIRE INSURANCE.

INSURANCE may be effected on Buildings and other Property in this place and in the vicinity, at a reasonable rate of per centage, with the Augusta Fire Insurance Company, on application in writing, to the Agents in this town. Applications (postage paid in all cases,) must contain a minute description of the property to be insured.
E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.
Fayetteville, North Carolina
October 23, 1834. 8tf.

Mallett's Mill.

THE Subscriber having leased the above property for the ensuing season, and given it a thorough repair, is now ready for the reception of grain, and flatters himself, that through his experience in Milling, and the undivided attention he will bestow upon the business, those persons who may send their Wheat to him, will meet with satisfactory despatch.
H. B. SEDBERY.
July 7th, 1834. 94 tf.

Legislature of N. Carolina.

SPEECH

Of F. NORCOM, *Esq. of Edenton, delivered in the House of Commons, on the 6th of December*, 1834, *on the Resolutions to instruct* Mr. MANGUM.

MR. SPEAKER—I rise with great diffidence to impose my sentiments upon the House. It is the first time I ever made my appearance before a legislative body. Standing here an entire stranger to its members, this diffidence is increased from a conviction, that it requires abilities much more profound than such as I can bring to bear on the subject, to do justice to the case now under discussion. My constituents however would be surprised, should I sit a silent spectator of the scene now passing before us, and content myself with a simple negative vote. Urged on by this consideration, it becomes a duty to raise my humble voice against the adoption of the doctrines now attempted to be inculcated in these Resolutions. Permit me to remark, that I came here not on *party* grounds; I am neither a Jackson, nor anti-Jackson member. I was sent here to guard the interest of an intelligent people, and to assist in legislating for the common good, not to advocate Jacksonism, nor to condemn the present Administration. Having no party views to answer, or political feelings to gratify, I shall endeavor to confine my remarks to what I deem the merits of the matter now under consideration.

The 1st Resolution claims for the *Legislature* the *right* to *instruct* a Senator from this State. It admits on its face, that he is the Senator of the *people of this State*, and assumes (what I deny) that he has misrepresented the will of the people of the State. I desire to know by what authority we assert the fact, even if it be so, that he has misrepresented in this matter their wishes. We have no petitions or memorials before us to that effect, nor do I know, nor did I hear that such a question was even agitated at the Polls at the last Election. Some gentlemen assert, that it was a topic in their counties at the election grounds; it may be so, but certain am I, that no such discussion took place in the district of country from whence I came, nor were such resolutions ever anticipated, much less acted upon.

But, sir, I contend the proposition as presented in the 1st Resolution, is an absurdity on its face (and I mean no disrespect to the author,) for, though it claims for us the right to instruct Mr. Mangum, it admits he is the representative, of whom! Us? No, sir, of the *people of the State*.

This Legislature owes its existence to *our State Constitution*, adopted in 1776. We cannot therefore claim any power by *prescription*, but we are indebted and must refer to *that instrument* for *our powers*; if you refer to it, the first article presents to you in clear and unequivocal terms, the fact, that all political power comes from and remains with *the people* There is no intimation even, that this *sovereign* power has been *delegated* to the Legislature. It is in vain to attempt to derive this power now claimed from *our Constitution*, for the office of Senator was not known, nor that body in existence when our Constitution was adopted. The Senate is a *creature* of the *Federal* Constitution, which was not framed until 11 years after our's was adopted. Our Constitution, then, does not recognize such an office, and the power of *electing* the individual to the office, is conferred on us by the *Federal* Constitution, and *that power alone* in relation to it.—We are made the *instruments* merely to *elect* the officer, but when elected, he is by virtue of the Federal Constitution, the representative of *the State*, not the representative of *this body*.

When we speak of a State politically, we mean the *people of that* State, not the *Legislature* of that State This is but a body springing *from* and *dependent on* the people of the State, authorised to meet for legislative purposes. We, then, are but the special agents of the people, not the principals, for we are the *representatives*. Now, it is a well established maxim, that *principals* only can of right instruct *their agents;* this is then, in truth and in fact, nothing more than a claim set up by one set of *agents*, to instruct another *agent;* for I repeat this Legislative body is the *agent* of the people for legislative purposes *here*, and Mr. Mangum is the *agent* of the *same people* in another Legislative body at *Washington*.

We have no right to do that *indirectly* which we cannot do *directly;* and since the Senator holds his office under the Federal Constitution, and for the term of six years—there is no power granted us directly or indirectly, it will be admitted by all, either to annul the office, shorten its duration, or change its tenure in any mode. For this body then to attain the objects in view, is in effect and substantially, annulling that provision in the Constitution of the U. States which fixes the term of the office at six years; and by indirect means, may change that body, intended to be substantial and somewhat fixed, into a floating mass that will change its policy and members as fast as parties change in the different Legislatures.

The gentlemen who advocate these Resolutions are driven to this corner, for the whole question resolves itself into this: Is this Legislature the supreme, or *sovereign* power of the State—(for no one denies that the Senator is the representative of the sovereign power.) If this be so, we can instruct or command; if not, we have no such authority.—The wildest advocate here for these Resolutions, will not contend, I presume, that this Assembly constitutes the sovereignty: for one of the inherent principles of sovereignty is, that there is no other earthly power to revise or annul its acts: but do we not see that the Governors of many States have a veto on the acts of their Legislatures; do we not know that our Supreme Court can and do annul any act of this body they deem unconstitutional.—Again, sir, another attribute of sovereignty is, that it *never dies*, it is always alive; but 40 days hence, this body will be dissolved, will cease to have an existence, until the people shall depute others to call into being. Sir, gentlemen have passed this Resolution without giving it that notice it deserved, so anxious were they to rush on to the consideration of the field open in the second Resolution. One more remark on this subject and I will dismiss it. Some gentlemen passed over this resolution with a *dictum* of this kind—that the right to *instruct*, necessarily followed the right to *elect;* the fallacy of that position will be indicated by extending the principle to other officers; for if it be true, the Senate of the United States can instruct the Judges of the United States Supreme Court, and our Legislature may on that ground, if it be so, *instruct* our Judges to reverse a decree or judgment given by them, or compel them to resign.

On reflection, Mr. Speaker, I am perfectly astonished to find so many precedents *of late*, where Legislatures have exercised this power and without serious opposition. My mind is so perfectly clear that we have no such power, I should be unable to account for a different opinion in any one professing to understand the principles on which our Federal Government is based, were I not aware of the fact, "that all public bodies, like individuals, are prone to assume power, whenever an opportunity presents itself to gratify a prevailing desire."—And it appears to be the peculiar business of modern politicians, to discover that our forefathers did not know what they were about, or did not mean what they said.

As the Poet expresses it—

"Our fathers were fools, so wise we grow,
In future days, our sons will think *us* so."

Let me now, sir, take up the 2d Resolution. It directs Mr. Mangum, in the name of the people, to expunge a certain Resolution, by which the Senate of the United States express their opinion, that the President in removing the National Treasure, had done an act, not authorised by the Constitution or laws, but in derogation thereof.

The vote I am called upon to give on this resolution, demands of me, and of all others, the most rigid scrutiny. It is but two days since, sir, before I could take my seat in this body, I was required to stand at that desk, with my hand upon the Holy Evangelist, and before God and this House, to swear that I would protect, defend and support the Constitution of the U. States.

I trust that every member will pause in this hour of excitement, and reflect that on this subject his vote is given under the obligations of an oath. No conscientious man therefore, can vote for the adoption of this 2d Resolution, until his mind has had the conviction wrought upon it, that there is some article of the Constitution, or some existing law, authorizing the act complained of by the Senate of the U States. And ye honest farmers, who profess not to be skilled in the law, nor learned in Constitutional questions, require of such of your party as profess to know, to shew you this *law*, or *constitutional* provision, before you go with them. Let it be so plain and obvious, that you may put your hand on it when required by your constituents; do not swear it is *there*, unless you can find it, or have seen it; for this thing *conscience* it is said is a thorn that works and rankles deep when violated even innocently. Whatever may have been the causes which induced this motion, in whatever shape its fathers may present it, turn and twist it into all the forms it may be susceptible of by the most astute mind, still the whole question rests upon one point in my opinion, to wit: Was this act of the President authorized by the Constitution or existing laws? If there be any proper authority for the act and you know it, then may your conscience be safe in voting for their adoption; but if there be no such authority, he who votes for them knowingly, must be a traitor to the Constitution, and regardless of his oath.

I trust sir, there is no one in this house, whose judgment is so warped by party feeling, as to disregard these high and solemn obligations, or so weak, as to regard his action on this Resolution as a mere act of expediency.

For the causes deduced from that experience, obtained by perusing the history of other nations, our forefathers saw proper, in framing the fundamental laws of this nation, to separate the *sword* and the *purse*. It would have been strange indeed, had they not done so, being men of such wisdom as were those who composed the Convention, and so well acquainted with the rise and fall of other nations. I will not detain the House, sir, with a sketch of the histories of Rome or Greece, England or France; it is sufficient for our purposes to know, that those who drafted our Federal Constitution saw proper to place the *Treasure* under the exclusive control of the *Representative body*, whilst the *sword* was confided to the *Executive* branch. The national Revenue is already great, and destined to become immense. When this Revenue is once brought to the hands of certain collectors of it, *the Law* requires that it shall be deposited in certain places and placed to the credit of a certain officer, who is under oath and heavy bonds for its safe keeping—this officer is called the *Treasurer*. At this stage of the process, these funds so deposited become a part of what is called the National Treasure. Having been so collected and deposited according to law, the next question which presents itself is, how is this money to be drawn out again, and by what authority? Now sir, here comes the *gist* of this controversy. It is admitted, on all sides, the money was placed there according to law, and we must now refer to the Constitution and the laws to see what mode is required to abstract it In the 9th article of the 6th section of the Constitution, you will find this only article on the subject: "*No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law.*"—When an appropriation is made, the money can be drawn out, not by the Executive, but by the Secretary of the Treasury as recognized by this article. If the President can draw it out, by order, without law, and place it where he pleases, and not where (its guards) the Legislative body require it to be kept, pray what security have you for its forthcoming; and what security would there be, or what use in the constitutional barriers, were the Executive an ambitious, popular and desperate man aiming at a more secure and Kingly office? I do not wish to be understood as intimating the present Executive had any such design in view, for I believe him yet honest and patriotic; but laws are made, and Constitutional barriers are erected, to secure us against traitorous and designing men. What our ancestors refused to entrust to Washington, I am not disposed to confide to any other President.

I will now submit to the candid judgment, untrammelled by passion or party, if this act of the Executive, now under consideration, can be successfully supported by his party here, unless they shew *some law*, authorising the President to abstract this money from the place where the Law ordered it to be kept, and place it under his own keeping.

The plea set up by some, that *he* did not remove the deposites, but that it was Mr. *Taney*, is too miserable an evasion to merit a reply. Even the President disdained so obvious a subterfuge himself: and is it not strange that we find men here, professing honesty and intelligence, supporting this very act, which drove from him many of the most able and honorable men in this nation; who before this act were his ardent supporters—even sir, if I mistake not, Mr. Forsyth, his own Secretary of State, and his skilful advocate in the Senate condemned the act—but still you say, Mr. Mangum shall not dare do so.

To drop this digression and return to the question. I now call upon those gentlemen who advocate these Resolutions, to shew us *the law*, or the semblance of one, which authorises this act of the Executive. There is no evading that clause of the Constitution just read to you, by raising a cry against "the Bank;" that will do, out of doors, for a political harangue, but is no argument fit to be addressed to men of sense. There is but one question to be made between this act of the Executive and the Bank: Was the money safe there?—You all admit it was. This being so, how can the Bank question affect this. If the Bank be unconstitutional; if it be a political machine, or a *monster*—if it be all these things, how do you perceive, or by what course of reasoning do they justify the President in *his act?* Does a violation of law or morals on the part of the Directors of the Bank, afford a justification or excuse to the President for his violating the Constitution? Certainly not. Then, away with the Bank hobby—let it die in peace, since political machinations have given it its quietus—dismiss the subject, and defend this act on its own merits, if it have any, not on the supposed demerits of that Institution.

But we are told the Senate was *trying* the President: they were travelling out of their legitimate duties in pronouncing upon his acts. Well, Sir, suppose this to be all true, how can it be inferred from the mal-conduct of the Senate, that the President was right? The Senate did not accuse him of treason, bribery or corruption; nor did they arraign him or try him: but for argument sake admitting that body to have done all this, does it prove that the President was authorized by law to commit the deed complained of? No Sir; the Senate say, the President in that case acted without authority of law, or of the Constitution, but in derogation thereof; and instead of defending the act itself, gentlemen leave that, because indefensible, and accuse the body who originated the complaint of travelling out of their legitimate sphere—a forcible defence indeed.

I dislike, Mr. Speaker, these Resolutions for another reason; they do not shew on *their face* their *real object*. I have a natural repugnance to clothing any thing in false colours, or giving it a false face. This 2d Resolution requires a Senator to do what we well know he cannot, nor will not do; the real object and design of these Resolutions is then to compel him to resign, that a thorough going Jackson man (as they flatter themselves) may be elected in his place If this be the intention, why not openly and candidly say so at once; do they expect to gull the great mass of the people by cloaking the Resolution so that they may not distinctly comprehend what is meant. I fear that is the real object and some in this House too will be caught in the net.

So far, Mr. Speaker, I have confined myself to what I deemed the real merits of the question. If I had been disposed to make a harangue, or resort to the usual cant of the day, there are many things on which I might have harped for hours—the abuses, if not corruptions, in the Post Office Department, the unjustifiable dismissal of Mr. Duane, the sudden and frequent changes in the Cabinet, the origin of the opposition to the U S. Bank, and the extraordinary claims set up by the Executive, as his *original* or *inherent* powers, would afford a theme whereon I might descant for days. But I believe none of these have any direct or necessary bearing on the question at issue among us, and so far from clogging this question with extraneous matter, it is the duty of all to strip it of its exotics and simplify the case as much as practicable, that it may be comprehended by the community at large.

Before I take my seat, I must beg the indulgence of the House a few minutes longer, until I comment on a rising evil in our country; and the best return I can make the ladies and gentlemen present for the silence and attention with which they have honored me, is to make my remarks as short as possible. I will repeat that I am no party man, nor did I come here as such. I am as great an admirer of the President *personally*, as any supporter of these Resolutions ought to be.—Whatever act of his I can support, shall have my hearty concurrence; but this act of his, now under consideration, I do not approve, nor do I know of but one or two individuals in the whole Albemarle District who do approve of it; yet that District was almost unanimous once for him. I have no doubt there are many in my District who are still his supporters, but they are to be found among that portion of the people who do not, or cannot unfortunately read, and so have never in fact, become rightly informed on these subjects. I shall not avail myself of an occasion like this to abuse Gen. Jackson or Mr. Van Buren, but I do most solemnly protest against and denounce the introduction into this State of these party *names*, that induce our citizens to worship men instead of principle, or those party measures, said to have been cultivated in New York by Mr. Van Buren, and recently transplanted in this State. I must confess the course which has been pursued in this House, from the very start of this subject, has wrought upon my mind the conviction, that there is too much reason to fear the charge to be true. Why is it, Sir, "the question" has been called for at the end of each speech so loudly by the advocates of these Resolutions alone? How is it they fear discussion—why turn away from the light of truth—why are these gentlemen so silent? We hear no reason, no argument from them. They keep off and shun debate, and cry Jackson, U S. Bank, monster, corruption, Battle of New Orleans, &c. But it is a mistake to attribute this political manœuvre to Mr. Van Buren; it is too old; and we hear and know of its extraordinary success in France by Bonaparte. He succeeded in connecting his name with the destiny of France; he did much indeed for her glory, and in a short time, Napoleon and France were in the mouths of the multitudes as one and inseparable. All Frenchmen love and adore France by education or nature, and by connecting *his name* with her, he became equally an object of adoration with the people. So, Sir, it was with Jackson. He fought and gained a victory at New Orleans—he killed *Indians* also, (and he who kills an Indian in this country is immediately exalted, and must with many of necessity be a very great man)—and there is no foreseeing, Sir, where this virtue will carry a certain individual yet, perhaps into one of our highest offices. To destroy Mr. Adams and raise Gen. Jackson, this war-cry was raised through our nation Jackson, the Hero of Orleans, who killed both English and Indians, must *therefore* be a *great and good man*. The people of all classes, however ignorant, can understand and appreciate *killing;* almost every man, woman and child in the nation know that Gen. Jackson gained a battle at New Orleans—they know that he is a farmer, and that he lives in Tennessee. But ask, and find how many of the voters in this State know what Clay, Calhoun or Webster have done for their country. They know nothing of *their* labors or services, nor do they know where they live, what professions they follow, and in truth, the great mass know nothing of them.

All men can appreciate mere manual acts, such as are calculated to strike the mind with awe; but they cannot duly estimate, nor can you learn them to properly appreciate the value of civic honors or diplomatic services. It becomes then, every man of truth, sense or patriotism, to endeavor to awaken this part of the community, and inform them, not to keep up this watch-word and Jackson yell for ever. To illustrate the effect produced in our country by this *man-worship*, I beg to call your attention to the notorious fact, that strong *high Tariff* men at the North would "hurrah for *Jackson and the Tariff*;" at the South, "*Jackson and down with the Tariff*." In the West it was "*Jackson and Internal Improvement*;" in the South, "*Jackson and destruction to the system*." Does not all this show that *man-worship* has superseded *principles*. for we see elements exactly opposite unite under his name to do him reverence?—*Now*, "Jackson and Van Buren" is the watch word—by uniting the latter (unknown to the people) with the former, who is known to all, he must come in as successor and be worshipped in turn. You see men of diametrically opposed political views, in the different sections of our country, uniting on *Jackson and Van Buren*, though Jackson is no candidate for any office.

It is a matter of high import in my opinion for the consideration of every man of principle, to

unite and destroy this *man worship*. It is a source of deep humiliation and regret, well calculated to destroy that high, noble and lofty independence of spirit so requisite to preserve liberty, or gain it, to see a nation of freemen worshipping a thing like themselves. If it ever becomes necessary for this people to desert their God and worship man, let them go *there* (pointing to Washington's portrait) and worship at the altar of that great and good man. There is not to be found the eye of Mars, or front of Jove; but there is *dignity* and *virtue* on that brow rarely to be seen. Patriotism and worth have long passed away. Gothen, I say, fall down, and offer up there your thanks for liberty and the Constitution. No man will say nay.

IN SENATE.

Wednesday, December 31.

The following engrossed bills from the other House, were read the third time, passed and ordered to be enrolled: To quiet the titles to certain lands in this State; to amend the charter of the Cape Fear Bank.

Thursday, January 1, 1835.

The following bills were read and rejected: The engrossed bill to provide for the payment of the instalments on the shares reserved to the State in the capital stock of the Bank of the State of North Carolina—33 to 23; the bill to amend the several acts heretofore passed to vest the right of electing sheriffs in the free white men of the State, &c.; and the bill to divorce Elizabeth M. Starnes.

The following engrossed bills from the other House passed their last reading, and were ordered to be enrolled: To incorporate the Spring Vale Academy, in Sampson county; to repeal the act of last session altering the name of Kinston, in Lenoir county; to authorise the commissioners of Kenansville, in Duplin county, to sell part of the town commons; to incorporate the North Carolina Gold Mining Company.

Friday, January 2.

Mr. Beard, from the joint select committee to whom was referred that part of the Governor's message which relates to the outrage committed on American citizens at Nassau, made a detailed report thereon, accompanied by the following resolutions, which were read three times, *unanimously* passed, and ordered to be engrossed:

Resolved, That the forcible detention, by the authorities of the British Island of New Providence, of the property of American citizens, thrown upon that island by shipwreck, was a breach of the rites of hospitality, and an infraction of the laws of nations.

Resolved, That the General Assembly of North Carolina will not recognize any distinction in principle between property in persons (as known to the Constitution of the United States) and property in things

Resolved, That the General Assembly of North Carolina has full confidence in the good faith of the respective members of the Union, in regard to all those rights guaranteed to each by the Federal Compact, and doubts not that the General Government, as the common agent of the States, will take such measures, at the present juncture, as may be wise and expedient.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of this report and these resolutions to the President of the United States, to the Executive of each of the States, and to the Senators and Representatives of North Carolina in the Congress of the United States

On motion of Mr. Moye, of Pitt, the Senate agreed to reconsider the vote on the rejection of the bill to provide for the payment of the instalments on the shares reserved to the State in the capital stock of the Bank of the State of North Carolina, chartered by the act of 1833

Saturday January 3.

The bill to provide for the payment of the instalments on the Shares reserved to the State in the Capital Stock of the Bank of the State, was again rejected, 39 to 20.

On motion of Mr. Montgomery, of Orange,

Resolved, That the joint select committee appointed to inquire into the causes that led to the dismissal of William S. Drummond, as superintendent of the Capitol, be instructed to inquire into the amount of the monthly expenditures for superintending the work, and monthly progress of the work, previous to, and since, the dismissal of Mr. Drummond.

Monday, January 5.

The bill rewarding persons for taking up runaway slaves, the property of citizens of this State, was variously amended, passed the third time, and ordered to be engrossed. The title of the bill now reads, "a bill rewarding persons for taking up runaway slaves, the property of citizens of this State, in Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut, New Jersey and Massachusetts

The bill to provide a fund for the establishment of free schools in North Carolina, was rejected on its second reading; upon which, on motion of Mr Carson, it was resolved that the said bill shall be printed and appended to the laws passed at this session

Bills presented By Mr. Beard, further to amend an act, entitled "an act to establish a Bank of the State of North Carolina." By Mr Sawyer, supplemental to an act passed at the present session, concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State. Passed its first and second readings and laid upon the table.

Tuesday, January 6.

Mr. Hawkins, from the committee on Internal Improvement, to whom a resolution on the subject had been referred, reported in favor of granting a charter for a rail road from the sea-board, *via* the seat of government, to the Yadkin; but against the State taking two-fifths of the stock. Laid on the table

Mr. Wyche, from the committee on Finance, made a report, stating that Samuel F Patterson had executed the bonds required by law, &c. and entered upon his office as Public Treasurer; setting forth the condition of the Treasury; and recommending the adoption of a resolution, authorising the Treasurer, should it become necessary during the fiscal year, to borrow, on behalf of the State, a sum not exceeding 40,000 dollars; which resolution was read three times, and ordered to be engrossed.

The engrossed resolutions from the other House, relative to the distribution among the States of the public lands, was laid upon the table, yeas 35—nays 24.

Yeas—Messrs. Arrington, Baker, Burns, Britain, Cooper of Martin, Cowper of Gates, Dobson, Dunham, Edmonston, Edwards of Person, Edwards of Warren, Ennett, Flynt, Flowers, Gavin, Hawkins, Holmes, Howell, Hussey, Kerr, Lindsey, Lockhart, McCormick, Montgomery, of Hertford, Moye of Greene, Staley, Spaight, Stephens, Wilder, Whitaker, Whitehurst, Wyche, Wilson.

Nays—Messrs Barco, Bateman, Beard, Caldwell, Dowd, Fairley, Harrison, Hogan, Kendall, Leak, Lowry, McMillan, McQueen, McWilliams, Martin, Mast, Montgomery of Orange, Moye of Pitt, Parker, Phelps, Sawyer, Sherard, Shipp, Wellborn.

The bill concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State, was ordered to be enrolled

The engrossed bill from the other House to establish the Merchants' Bank of Newbern, was rejected—26 to 25.

The engrossed bill to make an appropriation of $75,000 for completing the Capitol in this city, passed its second and third readings, and was ordered to be enrolled—yeas 94, nays 21

The following bills were postponed indefinitely: Providing a reward for the taking up runaway slaves in Pennsylvania, New York, &c; concerning the exercise of suffrage by free persons of color; additional to the acts now in force directing how femes covert may pass lands; altering the number of company musters, from two to four in a year; and giving to the Superior Courts of Law exclusive original jurisdiction of all applications for divorces.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Wednesday, December 31.

The bill concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State, was read the third time and passed 66 to 62, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

AYES—Messrs. R. H. Alexander, Allison, Barringer, Bedford, Bell, Blalock, Brandon, Braswell, Brown, Brummell, Cansler, Clement, Cotten, Craige, Deyton, Dockery, Dudley, Fleming, Foushee, Gorrell, Graham, Guinn, Gwyn, Hamrick, Hawkins, Harris, Hartley, Haywood, Henderson, Henry, Hoke, W. Horton, J. Horton, Hutchison, Irion, Jordan, King, Kittrell, Latham, Lilly, Lindsay, Locke, Loudermilk, Manly, Manney, Martin, McNeill, Norcom, Ousby, Perkins, Poindexter, Rush, Seawell, G. Smith, J. L. Smith, Stockard, Tatham, Wadsworth, Walker, Waugh, Weaver, Whitfield, Jacob Williams, J. Williams, Witcher, Ziglar.

NOES—Messrs. Albritton, G. H. Alexander, Baker, Battle, Blatchford, Boddie, Bragg, Bray, Bynum, Byrum, Carter, Clark, Coor, Cramp, Daniel, Davenport, Fitzrandolph, Foreman, Fort, Frink, Harper, Harrison, Houlder, Howard, R. Jones, W. Jones, Judkins, Kenan, Lee, Long, Lyon, Maclin, Marsteller, Matthews, Monk, Mullen, McCleese, McLean, McPherson, McRacken, Outlaw, Perry, Potts, Powell, Riddick, Register, Roebuck, Sanders, Slade, Sloan, Smallwood, S. Smith, Swanner, Swindell, Taylor, Tillett, Tomlinson, Watson, Welch, Willey, Williams of Greene, Williamson.

Thursday, January 1, 1835.

Bill presented—By Mr. Taylor, to prohibit Sheriffs and their Deputies from executing the office of Constables in certain cases.

Mr. Seawell, from the Committee on Internal Improvement, reported a bill, which had its first reading, authorising the Governor to subscribe, on behalf of the State, for one thousand shares of the capital stock of the Cape Fear, Yadkin and Pedee Rail Road. The report and bill were ordered to be printed

Mr. Barringer, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill concerning divorces, which was read first time

The resolution authorising the purchase of a number of copies of McRae's Map of the State was rejected on its second reading.

Mr. McLean submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, the laws of this State regulating the retail of spirituous liquors, are legalizing a nuisance in society of the most odious and destructive nature; and instead of raising a revenue, as is presumed, are, in fact, indirectly decreasing the Revenue and the means to raise revenue, by destroying the property, morals and lives of a portion of our citizens, and therefore should not be imposed upon our community, in their present enlightened and moral condition: Therefore

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing all said laws, so as to leave the subject to be regulated entirely by the sound moral sense of the people.

Friday, January 2.

Mr. Barringer, from the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the resolution directing them to inquire into the expediency of repealing all laws authorising divorces, reported against such a law. Concurred in.

Mr. B., from the same committee, reported against the expediency of repealing the laws regulating the retail of spirituous liquors. Concurred in.

The bill to construct a Central Rail Road from Beaufort to the Tennessee line, was read, and, on Mr. Barringer's motion, laid on the table until the 3d Monday in November next, by a vote of 101 to 16.

The bill securing to Needham Whitfield, of Lenoir, and others, the right of navigating Neuse River, passed its third reading, 58 to 49 and was sent to the Senate.

A great number of private bills had their second reading.

Saturday, January 3.

The engrossed resolutions from the Senate, on the subject of the outrage on American citizens, committed at Nassau, were adopted *unanimously*, and, with the report accompanying, ordered to be enrolled.

Mr. Gorrell presented a resolution authorising the Governor to employ Engineers to survey a rail road route from Beaufort to the western limits of the State; which passed its first reading.

Monday, Jan. 5.

The engrossed resolution in favor of Archibald S. Brown, late Sheriff of Robeson County, passed its last reading, and was ordered to be enrolled.

Mr. Marsteller, from the committee to whom was referred the resolution concerning the powers and immunities of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, reported a bill to repeal in part an act of 1832, amending the several acts of Assembly incorporating the Roanoke and Cape Fear Navigation Companies, and prescribing the mode of enforcing the collection of tolls; which passed its first reading.

Mr. Graham, from the committee on Education, to whom sundry resolutions on the subject had been referred, reported a bill to authorise the President and Directors of the Literary Fund to sell certain portions of the Swamp lands; which was read the first time and passed, and, with the report accompanying, ordered to be printed.

Some time was spent in the consideration of the amendments proposed by the Senate to the engrossed bill concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State; and after various ineffectual motions further to amend the bill, the said amendments were concurred in, and the Senate so informed. Ordered that 50 copies of said bill be printed for each member of the Legislature.

The House resumed the unfinished business of Saturday, being Mr. Henderson's resolutions relating to a distribution of the public lands. The question, raised on Mr. Haywood's motion to amend, to strike out the original resolutions, was decided in the negative—61 to 53. Mr. Bragg moved the resolutions lie on the table; which was negatived—70 to 38. Mr. Bragg moved to add the following after the second resolution, which was rejected—63 to 41:

Resolved, That this General Assembly highly approve of the message of Andrew Jackson, President of the United States, transmitted to the Senate of the United States on the 7th December, 1833, containing his reasons for withholding his assent to a bill passed by Congress at its preceding session, usually denominated "Mr. Clay's Land Bill."

Those who voted in favor of the amendment, were Messrs. Boddie, Bragg, Braswell, Brown, Bynum, Byrum, Carter, Coor, Deyton, Fitzrandolph, Foushee Guinn, Gwyn, Hamrick, Houlder, Haywood, Hutchison, Irion, Jordan, Judkins, Lee, Lyon, Marsteller, Potts, Powell, Riddick, Register, Roebuck, Slade, J. L. Smith, Swanner, Tatham, Taylor, Tomlinson, Wadsworth, Walker, Whitfield, Willey, Jacob Williams, Ziglar.

Those who voted against the amendment were Messrs. Albritton, R. H. Alexander, G. H. Alexander, Baker, Barringer, Battle, Bedford, Bell, Blalock, Blatchford, Brandon, Bray, Brummell, Cansler, Clement, Craige, Crump, Dockery, Dudley, Fleming, Foreman, Gorrell, Graham, Hawkins, Harper, Harrison Hartly, Henderson, Hoke, Harris, W. Horton, J Horton, Howard, King, Kittrell, Latham, Lilly, Lindsay, Locke, Leak, Loudermilk, Manly, Manney, Martin, Matthews, McPherson, Monk, McCleeese, McLean, McNeill, Norcum, Ousby, Outlaw, Perkins, Poindexter, Rush, Sloan, Seawell, Smallwood, G. Smith, Tillett, Watson, Waugh, Weaver, Welch, Williams of Greene, Williams of Richmond, Witcher.

Mr. Haywood moved to add to the second resolution the following words: "And such distribution ought not to be made so as to give any preference to the new States like that proposed in the bill, commonly called Mr. Clay's Land Bill, which was vetoed by President Jackson." Mr. Dudley moved to strike out all of said amendment after the words "*new States*" which was not agreed to—66 to 51 The question then recurring on the adoption of the amendment offered by Mr. Haywood, it was decided in the negative—59 to 57. The original resolutions, as submitted by Mr. Henderson on the 29th ultimo, were then adopted and ordered to be engrossed—yeas 82, nays 32.

Yeas—Messrs. Albritton, R. H Alexander, G H Alexander, Allison, Baker, Barringer, Battle, Bedford, Bell, Blatchford, Blalock, Brandon, Bray, Brummell, Cansler, Coor, Craige, Crump, Clement, Davenport, Dockery, Dudley, Fleming, Foreman, Gorrell, Graham, Guinn, Hawkins, Harper, Harrison, Hartley, Henderson, Henry, Hoke, W. Horton, J. Horton, Houlder, Howard, King, Kittrell, Latham, Lilly, Lindsay, Locke, Long, Loudermilk, Manly, Manney, Martin, Matthews, Monk, Mullen, McCleese, McLean, McNeill, McPherson, Norcom, Ousby, Outlaw, Perkins, Poindexter, Rush, Seawell, Sloan, Smallwood, G. Smith, Stockard, Swindell, Taylor, Tillett, Tomlinson, Wadsworth, Walker, Watson, Waugh, Weaver, Jacob Williams, Williams of Greene, Williams of Richmond, Witcher, Ziglar

Nays—Messrs. Boddie, Bragg, Braswell, Brown, Bynum, Byrum, Carter, Fitzrandolph, Foushee, Frink, Gwyn, Harris. Haywood, Hutchison, R. Jones, Jordan, Judkins, Kenan, Lee, Lyon, Marsteller, Perry, Potts, Powell, Register, Roebuck, Slade, J. L. Smith, Swanner, Tatham, Whitfield, Williamson.

Public Domain.—The resolutions, submitted by Mr. Henderson on the 29th ultimo, in favor of the division of the public domain, or the proceeds thereof, among the several States, (by which North Carolina would receive from *two to four hundred thousand dollars,*) were adopted in the House of Commons, on Tuesday last, after several days' discussion, by a vote of 82 to 32. Every stratagem that could be devised, was used to prevent their passage, but all in vain. Even the potent charm of the name of Jackson failed, totally failed, to effect the object. Among the various manœuvres resorted to, was a proposition to *amend*, expressing approbation of the Veto of General Jackson on Mr. Clay's Land Bill; which met with a most signal defeat—having been rejected by a majority of 27; and the original resolutions were carried, without amendment, by the triumphant majority of *fifty*. These resolutions were, however, laid upon the table in the Senate, on Tuesday, by a vote of 33 to 24.—*Raleigh Star.*

From the Raleigh Star.

Convention.—The great question is settled. The engrossed bill concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State, passed its final reading in the Senate on Saturday last, with several amendments, which received the concurrence of the House of Commons on Monday, and the bill was ordered to be enrolled. It has, therefore, become a law. The following synopsis of its provisions must suffice for our readers until next week, when we shall publish the act at length: The people are to determine, by their votes on the 1st April, whether they will sanction the act. Convention to meet in this city on the second Thursday in June next; and to consist of two delegates from each county, who are to take an oath to execute, and not transcend the duties prescribed in the act; which provides that the representation in the General Assembly shall be so apportioned that the Senate will be composed of not less than 34, nor more than 50 members, to be chosen by districts, according to the public taxes paid into the Treasury. The House of Commons will be composed of not less than 90, nor more than 120; one member to be chosen from each county, and the residue to be distributed according to federal population. It is left discretionary with the Convention to retain, lessen or abolish the borough representation. It is also left discretionary with the Convention—1. To give the election of Governor to the people. 2. To point out some mode of preventing more effectually officers of the State Government from accepting office under the Federal Government. 3. To alter the mode of appointing justices of the peace and militia officers. 4. To strike out the 32d section of the old Constitution. 5. To provide some way for future amendments to the Constitution.

A friend, who attended the sittings of the Senate on Friday and Saturday last, has furnished the following sketch of its proceedings on those days on the Convention bill:

On Friday, the bill for calling a Convention was read the second time in the Senate, and passed by a majority of two. A disposition was manifested to read it a third time, when Mr. Sawyer rose and informed the House that he had some important amendments to offer, but could not have them ready until next day. Mr. Wilson informed the Senate that he also had some amendments to offer, which he would bring forward next day, if the Senate would not pass the bill that day. Mr. Holmes said he desired also to offer some amendments, and wished till next day to prepare them, and that the bill *could not be passed on that day*. Whereupon the Senate agreed to lay it on the table till Saturday.

Saturday, on motion of Mr. Sawyer, the Convention bill was taken up. Mr Wilson moved to strike out $1 50, and insert 3 dolls as a per diem allowance for the members attending Convention; but the Senate would not agree to it. Mr McBane moved to strike out $1 50 and insert 2 dollars. This failed too. Mr. Wilson moved to strike out $1 50; which was, in fact, to withhold all per diem allowance. This, too, was lost. Mr Wilson then moved to strike out all after the 12th section, and amend the bill by inserting the following, to wit: that when the delegates of the people shall assemble themselves together in Convention, according to the provisions herein before made, it shall be the duty of the said delegates to make such alterations and amendments to the existing Constitution as they may be authorised by the people."—This amendment Mr. Wilson supported with great zeal in a most animated speech of an hour's length Mr. Sawyer also gave it a warm support. This amendment, however, failed—for it 22, against it 37. Mr. Holmes moved to strike out the word "shall," in the 20th line of the 13th section, and to insert instead thereof "may consider of, and in their discretion." Had this motion prevailed, the Convention would have been left to exercise their discretion over the amendments proposed by the General Assembly, and to adopt or reject, as they might think right. Mr. Holmes supported this motion with much ability in a short speech. The motion, however, failed—for it 27, against it 30. Mr. Beard then moved to amend the bill by inserting in the 29th line of the 13th section, after the word "district" the following words: "and where there are one or more counties, the ratio required to form a Senatorial district adjoining a county or counties deficient in such ratio, the excess or excesses aforesaid shall be added to the county or counties deficient: and if, with such addition, the county or counties receiving it shall have the requisite ratio, such county or counties shall constitute a Senatorial district." This amendment was adopted. Mr. Wilson moved to amend the bill by adding the following at the end of the 8th paragraph of the 13th section, to wit: "that the said Convention shall frame and devise amendments to the present Constitution whereby a remedy shall be provided for the removal of officers from office; whereby the Governor shall be elected by the free men qualified to vote for members of the most numerous branch of the Legislature; whereby the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts shall be elected by the Legislature, for the term of seven years; whereby the Attorney General shall be elected by the General Assembly for the term of four years." The Senate refused to receive the amendment—for it 24, against it 36. Upon this amendment, Mr. Wilson addressed the Senate at some length.

Mr Sawyer moved to amend the bill so as to make capitation tax throughout the State equal upon white and black polls This motion prevailed. Mr. Beard moved that said Convention shall provide in what manner amendments in future be made to the Constitution of the State.—This too prevailed. Mr Holmes moved to disfranchise Edenton, Halifax, Hillsboro' and Salisbury. Agreed to.

At this moment Mr. Cooper, the Senator from Martin, rose in his place, and said, "we are fairly whipped, longer resistance seems useless; let us submit and bear our defeat like men who feel that they have discharged their duty." The Senator from Perquimons said "he would offer no further amendments, being now convinced that King Numbers was against us; that he had offered, in the course of the day, many amendments, all in good faith; he had cared very little about the most of them; but that amendment vesting the election of the Governor in the people, limiting the appointment of Judges to a term of years, and appointing a tribunal where unworthy officers might be removed, he had much at heart. This amendment had failed. He would appeal to the people. Before that tribunal, he intended to agitate this amendment. Then the bill was read the third time and passed—yeas 31, nays 30.

Ayes—Messrs. Baker, Beard, Brittain, Burns, Caldwell, Carson, Dobson, Dowd, Durham, Edmonston, Fairley, Flynt, Hogan, Kendall, Kerr, Little, Lockhart, Lowry, McCormick, McLeary, McQueen, Martin, Mast, Mebane, Montgomery of Orange, Parker, Staley, Shipp, Spaight, Wellborn, Wyche.

Noes.—Messrs. Arrington, Barco, Bateman, Cooper of Martin, Cowper of Gates, Edwards of Warren, Edwards of Person, Ennett, Flowers, Gavin, Harrison, Hawkins, Holmes, Howell, Hussey, Lindsay, McMillan, McWilliams, Montgomery of Hertford, Moye of Pitt, Moye of Greene, Phelps, Sawyer, Sherard, Spencer, Stephens, Wilder, Wilson, Whitaker, Whitehurst.

The Capitol.—It will be seen, by reference to the proceedings of Tuesday, that an act has been passed, appropriating $75,000 for the Capitol in this city.—*Ral. Star.*

Public Treasurer.—Gen. Samuel F. Patterson, the new Treasurer of the State, was qualified, and entered upon the duties of his office on the 1st instant.—*Ib.*

Duncan Cameron and *Wm. S. Mhoon*, Esqrs. have resigned as Commissioners for superintending the rebuilding of the Capitol. *Ib.*

CAPTIONS

Of the Laws passed by the Legislature of 1834—35.

PUBLIC ACTS.

1. Making an appropriation to complete the Capitol in the City of Raleigh. [Appropriates the sum of $75,000 for this purpose.]

2. Concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State. [Provides that the people shall vote on the first and second days of April, whether or not they will sanction the Act. If a majority are in favor of calling a Convention, the Governor is to issue his Proclamation appointing a day for the election of Delegates. The Convention is to meet in Raleigh on the first Thursday in June next; to consist of two Delegates from each county, who are to take an oath to execute, and not transcend the duties prescribed in the act; which provides that the Representation in the General Assembly shall be so apportioned that the Senate will be composed of not less than 34, nor more than 50 members, to be chosen by districts, according to the public taxes paid into the Treasury. The House of Commons will be composed of not less than 90, nor more than 120; one member to be chosen from each county, and the residue to be distributed according to federal population. It is left discretionary with the Convention to retain, lessen or abolish the Borough representation. It is also left discretionary with the Convention—1. To give the election of Governor to the People. 2. To point out some mode of preventing more effectually, Officers of the State Government from accepting office under the Federal Government.—3. To alter the mode of appointing Justices of the Peace and Militia Officers. 4. To strike out the 32d section of the old Constitution. 5. To provide some way for future amendments to the Constitution.]

3. To amend the charter of the Bank of Cape Fear. [Provides that stockholders, who are citizens of other States, shall be entitled to vote, by themselves or by proxy, at all meetings of the stockholders; and that the bank and its branches shall receive public money in deposite.

4. To amend the act of last session, to establish a Bank in the State of North Carolina. [Provides that the corporation shall deal in promissory notes, expressed on the face of them to be negotiable and payable at any agency of the bank; and shall also receive such of the public money as the Treasurer of the State shall offer in deposite.]

5. Giving further time to pay in entry money. [Allows until the 15th December, 1835.]

6. Prohibiting Lotteries in this State. [Prohibits lotteries of every description, except those already authorised, under a penalty of 5000 dollars.]

7. To quiet the titles to certain lands in this State.

8. Vesting the power of erecting Gates across public roads, in the County Courts. [Gives the power to the Courts, a majority of the Justices being present.]

9 To amend the act passed in 1832, vesting the right of electing the Clerks of the County and Superior Courts, in the several counties within this State, in the free white men thereof. [Gives to the Judges of the Superior Courts and to the Justices of the County Courts, authority to fill vacancies which may occur.]

10 Giving the County Courts of this State authority to abolish the offices of County Trustee and Treasurer of public Buildings.

11. Giving compensation to Sheriffs and Coroners for executing writs of *capias ad satisfaciendum* in certain cases. [When the officer, in the execution of the writ, goes out of the county, he is to receive $3 for every 30 miles travelling.]

12. Authorising the Governor to procure a new Great Seal of the State.

13. To establish the Merchant's Bank of the town of Newbern. [Capital 300,000 dollars.]

14 Authorizing the several County Courts to appoint one or more Surveyors in the Districts of their respective counties.

15. Concerning the Wardens of the Poor. [Provides that where a pauper is removed from one county to another, the wardens shall pay charge of removal.]

16. Concerning Divorces. [Gives Courts of Equity concurrent jurisdiction with Courts of Law, in relation to divorces.]

17. To enable two of the Judges of the Supreme Court to hold the same.

18. Appointing Commissioners for rebuilding the Capitol. [Appoints Duncan Cameron, B. Daniel, S. F. Patterson, Chas. Manly and Alfred Jones, Commissioners.]

19. Amendatory of the act of 1833, concerning the injury done by the erection of Mills. [Where the Jury assess the damages under $5 the petitioner shall not recover more costs than damages.]

20. To repeal the second section of an act passed in 1832, making additional compensation to the Secretary of State, for certain services.

21. For turning or altering roads in certain cases. [Gives to individuals the privilege of altering roads, Without petitioning to Court.]

22. Prescribing in what manner copies of Administration returns or inventory of property of deceased persons in another State, shall be read in evidence. [Permits *copies* to be used.]

23. Supplemental to the bill concerning a Convention. [Provides that the Convention may consider and adopt, that Judges' salaries shall not be reduced during their continuance in office—that Judges shall not be eligible to office except Superior Court Judges to Supreme Court Bench—that Judges may be removed upon the concurrence of two-thirds of the Legislature—that a mode be pointed out for trying officers for mal-practices in office—that the Attorney General may be elected for a term of years.

24 Regulating costs in certain cases. [Provides that when any bond shall be taken and returned under the act of 1822 for the relief of honest debtors, the Clerks shall not charge any State tax or Attorney's fee, except when an issue is made up.]

25. Concerning the publication of the acts relative to a Convention, and payment thereof by the Governor.—[Governor to draw on the Treasurer for a sum sufficient to pay each printer who publishes said acts ten dollars, and *no more!* and to cause 400 copies of said acts for each county to be printed, and transmitted to their Members of Assembly.]

PRIVATE ACTS.

To repeal in part an act, passed in 1831, to prevent obstruction to the passage of fish up Pedee and Yadkin rivers.

To authorise Michael Brown, of the county of Rowan, to erect a gate or gates across the public road, on his own land.

To repeal "an act to raise a fund to establish free schools in the county of Johnston, and for the government thereof" passed in the year 1831.

To establish Germanton Academy, in the county of Stokes, and to incorporate the Trustees thereof.

To authorise the appointment of two Surveyors in the counties of Montgomery, Haywood and Ashe.

To incorporate Hannah Moore Academy, in the county of Duplin, and to incorporate the Trustees thereof.

To incorporate the Iredell Manufacturing Co.

To incorporate the N. C. Gold Mining Company.

Amendatory of an act authorising the citizens of the town of Haywood to appoint Commissioners

Incorporating Spring Vale Academy, in the county of Sampson, and appointing Trustees thereof.

Authorising the Commissioners of Kenansville, in Duplin County to sell part of the Town Commons.

Requiring the Register of Guilford county to keep his office at the Court House, in said county.

To give exclusive jurisdiction to the Superior Courts for the counties of Anson and Montgomery, in all cases where the intervention of a jury shall or may be necessary.

For the better government of the town of Lawrenceville, in Montgomery county.

To incorporate the Fayetteville Mechanics' Benevolent Society.

To appoint Commissioners for the town of Clinton, and for other purposes.

To amend an act, to incorporate a company in the county of Mecklenburg, under the name of the Franklin Gold Mining Company.

Securing to Needham Whitfield, of Lenoir county, and those with whom he may associate, the right of navigating the waters of Neuse River from the town of Newbern upwards, so far as they may see proper to go.

To incorporate the Chatham Guards.

To repeal an act passed in 1832, appointing lay days on Rocky River, joining Anson and Montgomery counties.

To divorce Isabella A. Potter from her husband Robert Potter.

To incorporate the Pioneer Mills Gold Mining Company, in the county of Cabarrus.

Authorising John Treadwell, jr. of Sampson county, to erect a gate at his bridge across Cohary, on the road leading from Clinton to Elizabethtown in Bladen county, and to receive toll for crossing the same.

To amend an act passed in 1833, concerning market fees in the town of Fayetteville.

Concerning Mills erected in New Hanover.

Authorising the appointment of two Surveyors in the counties of Anson, Richmond and Wilkes.

Appointing Commissioners to run and establish the boundary line between the counties of Bladen and Columbus.

To incorporate the Albemarle Rail Road Company.

To incorporate the Northampton Manufacturing Company.

Authorising Wiley Roberts to build a bridge across Deep River.

Requiring the Sheriff of New Hanover to give bonds of increased amount.

To authorize the forming of a Fire Engine Company, in the town of Fayetteville.

Supplementary to the act to incorporate the Cape Fear, Yadkin and Pedee Rail Road Company.

To incorporate a company of light Artillery, in the town of Wilmington.

To Incorporate the Trustees of Rockfish Academy, in New Hanover county.

To authorize the Commissioners of Wilmington to assess and cause to be collected a tax on slaves, whose owners reside out of town, but permit their Slaves to work in town.

RESOLUTIONS.

Instructing the Hon. Willie P. Mangum to vote for expunging from the records of the Senate of the United States the Resolution declaring that the President in removing the deposites of public money from the Bank of the United States, acted in derogation of the laws and Constitution.

Directing the Adjutant General to collect the public arms.

In favor of Owen Carroll, of Bladen county.

Directing the Public Printer to attach to the laws a bill, laid on the table at the present session, to provide a fund for establishing Free Schools in this State.

Authorising the Treasurer to borrow money, if necessary, for the purposes of the Government,

FOREIGN.

New York, Dec.

The Havre packet ship Charles *Pierce* Master, brings Paris papers to the inst.

The Chambers had assembled, by King, after the matter had, it would been much discussed in his Cabinet, ted the session to commence with speech from the Throne, considering merely an adjourned meeting from when he delivered a speech. Nothing mark more strongly an embarrassed with regard to his Cabinet and the Ch than such a course, indicating, as to do, a want of unity between the S and his Ministers, and no little dis the Chamber. *Non committal* is policy of the strong. The treaty country is evidently a stumbling bl must, however, be got over. The of the Charlemagne's run to the We authorises the supposition that the bound Eastward would have long pa in which case the President's messg not reach France till the Chambers h sidered and decided upon our treaty the presumption that their decision favorable, we hope such may be the

Not the least extraordinary item of ligence is that of Lord Brougham's *begged* of Lord Lyndhurst, his succes the wool-sack, that he, Lord Brou might be appointed *Chief Baron of th chequer!* under the new administra

The Duke of Gloster "Silly Bill dead: he is cousin to the king.

PARIS, November 24th.—It is said been decided on Friday in the Counc the Bill relative to the 25 millions c by the United States, shall be presente the Chamber in one of its earliest s M. Theirs, it is added, affirms that be able to carry it.

New York, January

LATER FROM FRANCE.—Another the *Silvie de Grasse*, in the unprece passage at this season, of 19 days Havre, brings us Paris papers to the December.

We are disappointed in finding that the 9th, the King's Minister had not mitted any motion respecting the Am Treaty. On Monday the 8th variou *jets de loi* were referred by the Cham Committees. Among them, one co ing the responsibility of Ministers, on cerning the accounts of 1832, another pecting the Custom House and tobacc the House then adjourned, as a though the members of the Committee meanwhile—to Saturday 13th. We a cerned greatly, thus to find the time fi without any movement in our affairs—t cannot but apprehend more and more rious difficulties and embarrassments President's Message reach Paris, befo Legislature has passed on the indemn

A discussion which terminated on S day 6th December, had been carried the Chamber, respecting the sense in the reply of the Chamber to the King's in August was to be received. The of the vote, was a general approbation policy of the cabinet, without however mitting the House to sustain any part acts.

The annexed letter from Paris, after the vote of the Chambers, ma clear—for the writer has opportunit knowing—that the Cabinet at any rate the King, are pledged upon the mea carrying our indemnity, though it ta the subject's not being submitted Chambers before the end of Decembe that delay we see much to fear; for th ceipt of the President's Message befo bill has passed, would, we apprehen rest all friendly proceedings.

PARIS, 7th Dec., 18

Dear Sir: I am happy to announce the agreeable news of the triumph of th sent Ministers in the Chamber of De last evening. They carried their m by 67, there being, 184 in their favo 117 against them.—This fixes them firm their places, and insures order and tra ity to France. This result too is gre favor of our American question of th demnities; for with the existing mi here, there has been a pledge to make inet question of it, and I know that members are well disposed; whereas Tiers parti had come in, there is no on their part, and the leading memb it I know have been and are still dec opposed to us. This affair will not brought forward before or by the last month, and my opinion continues the that these funds will be voted.

FROM ENGLAND.—By the Montreal London, there are papers of the 8th D ber. Sir Robert Peel was hourly expec He passed through Paris on the 7th De ber. Until he should be on the spot, no would be decided about the new mini Rumors, however, were frequent that c tures would be made to Lord Stanley others who with him left the *Grey* min on the Irish Church question, to join Duke. If so, this would seem to pre the idea of concession on that question

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—D The chief part of the business done in Cot week occurred on Saturday and Monday, 29, and Dec. 1) when speculators bought at an advance of full ¼d per lb. on our last tions; (of Nov. 28,) but since then, the mark become exceedingly quiet, and there are s be met with (though not many) at ¼d to ½d on the highest point, and without any alter the reasons which caused the late improveme prices.

DEC. 6.—Only a moderate business has bee in Cotton to-day, the sales not exceeding 100 at about the price of yesterday.

Mr. Benton is not to be "*the* Republi candidate, for the Vice Presidency. very long letter, published in the Globe declines the nomination of the Missis Convention.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

It is a pleasure which we wish we could communicate to our readers we yesterday listened to the reading of an elaborate and powerful Report, from the Senate, from its Committee of Foreign Affairs, on so much of the Annual Message of the President of the United States as concerns *our Relations with* FRANCE. We were completely taken by surprize by it, for we had supposed that the Senate would await the action of the other House upon the subject. We listened to it with not the less interest, however, on that account; and we were glad we may say proud, of the ability, the moderation, and the elevated tone of the whole document, in every respect worthy of its distinguished author, the Chairman of the Committee.* We rejoice on finding in this Report so much to confirm the general views which the Editors of the National Intelligencer have thought it their duty to take upon a very important question, because, if we should have doubted their correctness before, it would be impossible to doubt after hearing or reading this very important State Paper.

The reading of the Report occupied about two hours. Having had no access to it, and having only to hearing to depend upon, we shall attempt nothing like a literal report of its contents, but only endeavor, for the gratification of the public curiosity, to make a rapid sketch of the outline of it.

The Report sets out with expressing the entire concurrence of opinion of the Committee with the President as to the justice of the claims for the payment of which the Treaty between the U. States and France makes provision. They had their origin in flagrant violations of the law of Nations, of our neutral rights, for which the pretence existed at the time afforded no justification. At the period of those aggressions, the Government of the United States would have been fully justified in at once appealing to arms to vindicate our outraged rights; and it was a fact known to those who were conversant with the history of the times, that the expediency of such a measure had been seriously considered in the councils of the United States. The selection between the two belligerants, by which another Nation became the enemy at that time, arose not from any insensibility to the injuries received from France, but from considerations of a different nature. Restrained by prudential considerations from then making war upon France, the United States had yet resolved never to acquiesce in the wrong and injustice done to them, but to persevere in the demand of indemnity until it should be obtained. As early as 1812, one of our most distinguished citizens, appointed Minister to France, was instructed to demand reparation for those wrongs; and the demand had been persisted in by every Administration, from that day down to the conclusion of the Treaty of 1831.

The report then goes on to say, that of these claims the amount had not previously to the Treaty been fully ascertained, and could not be exactly known until they were finally adjudicated; but the Committee concur entirely with the President in the opinion that the amount awarded by the Treaty, by way of indemnity, falls far short of the claims of our citizens, including damages. The Treaty had nevertheless been received in this country with general satisfaction, for several reasons, but, more than all, for the reason, that the People of the United States saw in it the removal of the only obstacle to perfect harmony between this country and a nation, the remembrance of whose ancient friendship was always dear to us. It had not been for a moment supposed that a Treaty between the two countries, being on the face of it a perfect obligation, would be violated by the failure of either party to perform the stipulations on its side, &c.—and so little did Congress apprehend such a state of things, that they passed several acts founded upon the Treaty, one of which was to provide for the investment of the money to be received under the Treaty in some productive fund, for the benefit of the claimants, until the adjudication of the claims should be completed. In consequence of this last provision, when the first instalment became due, a draft was drawn for the amount, the protest of which was the first notice of the non execution of the Treaty. To the manner in which this draft was drawn, perhaps on the score of formality or etiquette some exception might be taken; but the Committee are unanimously of opinion that the mode adopted, of drawing for the money, was fully justified by the terms of the Treaty. It is with profound regret, says the report, that the Committee have learnt the failure of the reasonable expectations of the Executive and of the country, as to the execution of the Treaty.

The report goes on to say, as the President in his message justly remarks, that the idea of acquiescence in the refusal to execute the Treaty, can never be for a moment entertained. The United States can never abandon their rights under it.—When negotiation for procuring the execution of the Treaty shall be exhausted, it will then be for the United States to consider what other measures are necessary to procure their rights to be respected. In the opinion of the President, that period has already arrived, and he has recommended to Congress to authorize Reprisals in the event of a failure of France promptly to make payment, &c. The President, however, does not present the course of Reprisals as the only one open to Congress, but by the admission of the alternative of granting a further time for the action of the French Chambers, leaves to the choice of Congress the two courses, of further negotiation, or of a contingent measure which, in its consequence, may possibly lead to war. As to the latter course, if the habits, inclinations, and interest of this People are opposed to war, when not unavoidable, with what addition force do not all these objections apply to a war with an ancient ally, towards whom the People of the United States entertain the kindest sentiments! Partaking of this sentiment themselves, the Committee extended their inquiry, first, into the practicability and expediency of the peaceful alternative presented by the message.

The report here proceeds to a critical analysis of the correspondence (between our Minister and the French Ministry) which preceded the formation of the Treaty, shewing, by various quotations from it, that, throughout the negotiation, the King of France evinced the most friendly feelings towards the U. S. and took an unusual interest in the adjustment of the question between the two countries. Our Minister had been reminded, over and over again, of the difficulties which the Ministers would have to encounter from the Chambers in consequence of the Treaty, &c. To this history of the negotiation the Committee did not advert to to justify the omission of the French Government to carry into effect the Treaty; the difficulty now experienced in the French Chambers being an affair between them and their own Government, and not between them and our Government. But the Committee had recurred to this correspondence, because, after the warnings which were given of the difficulties which would have to be encountered, a fair construction ought to be put upon the conduct of the King and his Ministers in this matter. The King has throughout acted with good faith, and is still laboring to effect the passage of a bill in the Chambers to carry into effect the Treaty, it would be not only unjust, as respects the French Government, but impolitic, and unwise as respects the claimants themselves, to throw obstacles in the way of the success of the King's exertions, by the adoption of rash or hasty measures, even contingently, which might convert some of the warm friends in the Chambers into bitter enemies of the claims.

The report then proceeds to the consideration of what has transpired since the ratification of the Treaty; carefully reviewing and analyzing the correspondence which has since passed between the Ministers of the two countries, &c. The Committee express the great pleasure they have in concurring with the President of the United States and Mr. Livingston in entire confidence in the good faith of the King, &c., as professed in several of the letters from our Secretary of State and our Minister in France; and they consider it due to candor to declare that they have seen no reason since to distrust the sincerity or perfect integrity of the King in this matter.

It having been arranged in the correspondence which followed the rejection of the bill by the Chambers, that this Government should await the further action of the French Chambers before taking any other step, the Committee proceeded to examine on what ground the President now recommends action without waiting. They review the correspondence between the French Minister here and our Secretary of State, in reference to the supposed pledge of the French Minister for an extraordinary convocation of the Chambers. The Committee do not find such a pledge, though they find every assurance that the earliest practicable opportunity will be seized for pressing the bill upon the Chambers.

They find an expression of *an expectation* on the part of the President that the King will use his whole constitutional power (which includes the power to convene the Chambers at any time,) but they do not find that expectation to have been responded to by the French Minister; or, if it was, the document containing the response has not been communicated to Congress, &c. &c. If the Chambers had been convened earlier than usual, though nothing should have been done by them, at the time that Congress met, it is not probable, says the Report, that the President would have held the language towards France, which is contained in his Message: nor would he, if he had known what subsequent intelligence has disclosed, that the Chambers were to meet on the 1st of December.

The reasons assigned by the French Ministry for not calling an extra meeting of the Chambers were plausible at least, and if they do not command conviction, would justify acquiescence in the course of the King, if, as the Committee are entirely convinced, throughout the negotiation, and on all occasions, before the treaty and after the treaty, the King has invariably shown an anxious desire for the satisfactory adjustment of the differences between France and the United States. The opposition to the execution of the treaty had not proceeded from the King of France or his Ministers, but from the Chamber of Deputies. Whilst these exertions are making by the French Government, the policy of this Government is to strengthen them—to second them—and, above all, to do nothing to impair the force of them.

The refusal of one branch of a Government, it is true (says the report) to execute a Treaty *may* be regarded as the refusal of the whole Government; but when the head of the Government evinces the earnestness which has been shown in this case by the political head of the French Government, such a conclusion ought not to be hastily drawn. Upon the whole, the Committee are of opinion that the time has not yet arrived when Congress is called upon to go into the consideration of the very serious question, whether they will enter into any measure for the purpose of taking into their own hands redress for wrongs by France. The committee are of opinion that Congress ought to avoid any resort to war, or to measures which may lead to it, and rather wait to see the result of the exertions which the French King is undoubtedly making to carry the Treaty into full effect.

We have not finished our account of this Report, but we have followed it out far enough to disclose to the reader its general character, being prevented by the lateness of the hour from adding more.

The sense entertained by the Senate of the importance of this Report is manifested by the order of the Senate to print twenty thousand copies of it. We wish that there were a copy of it in the hand of every freeman in the country.

From the National Intelligencer.

We have copied from the New York Journals (of which, by the way, none came to hand yesterday) the opinions freely expressed by their intelligent Editors, who have command of various sources of information, that an appropriation would be promptly made by the French Chambers for carrying into effect the treaty with the United States.

We regret to be obliged to say, that we were yesterday shewn a letter from a gentleman of the first respectability at Paris, under date of December 1st, from which we are allowed to make the following extract of a different presentiment:

"The general impression here is that the Chambers will refuse the appropriation for the payment of the twenty-five millions (of francs.) I have talked with many of the Deputies, and almost all are of that opinion. The question will be brought up early, and will be made a Ministerial one: and, if the appropriation be not made, the Ministry will go out."

Washington, January 1.

The Oration, on the life and character of Gen. Lafayette, was pronounced yesterday, by Mr. Adams, agreeably to appointment, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, in the presence of the two Houses of Congress, the President of the United States, and all the principal officers of the Government, and an immense concourse of citizens and strangers, including some of the representatives of foreign Governments, who attended in accordance with special invitation. It occupied in the delivery, nearly 3 hours, and well it might, for wide was the ground it covered, being no narrower than the history of the last half century, and numerous and various were the topics which it embraced.

To say that the Oration was of great ability, it is enough to know who was the author. To attempt any analysis of it would be unjust and supererogatory besides, for the Oration will doubtless be published under the direction of Congress, eagerly sought after, and universally and delightedly read.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.

Yesterday being New Year's day, was given up pretty generally in this city to the occupations and compliments of the season. The doors of the Capitol were not only closed, but literally locked.

The President of the United States received his friends in great numbers between the hours of 12 and 2, and extended to them those hospitalities which have been customary on the occasion.

Many gentlemen, strangers and residents, also took advantage of the day to pay their respects to the Ex-President of the United States, Mr. Adams.—*Nat. Int.*

* The Senate Committee of Foreign Relations consists of Mr. Clay, Chairman; Messrs. King, of Georgia, Mangum, Sprague, and Tallmadge.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 13, 1835.

The Weather.—During the last week, we had an uncommonly severe spell of weather. From Monday morning to Saturday morning, it was intensely cold; the thermometer having fallen during that period, to 16 degrees below freezing point, the wind high and piercingly cold. The ice on the ponds was thicker than we have ever known it. If it was so difficult to keep comfortable here, how must it have been in Washington City, New York, &c. where the Thermometer fell 30 degrees lower still, that is, 14 degrees below zero.

At Albany, on Sunday morning the thermometer, in some situations, was *thirty-two* degrees below zero!!!

The Legislature of this State adjourned on Saturday morning last. A list of the Public Acts, and of such of the Private Acts as relate to the Counties in which our paper circulates most extensively, together with all of that class which possess any general interest, are inserted in the foregoing columns. The passage of the Convention Law covers, in our estimation, a multitude of the sins of the late session, and affords us an opportunity of congratulating our readers upon the success of a measure which we have had much at heart, even from the days of our boyhood, and when residing in a city (Raleigh,) whose voice has always, until within a year or two, been strongly raised against it. The remainder of the Legislation of this august body, is worse even than usual.

It has struck us with surprize, and doubtless many of our readers, also, that no attempt has been made by the party in the Legislature to nominate Mr. Van Buren as *the* Candidate for President. The reason why this has not been done, can only be, we presume, that such a nomination would not go down. There are plenty of good Jackson men in this State, and in the Legislature, but the Van Buren men are comparatively few. We are convinced, that either Judge McLean of Ohio, or Judge White of Tennessee, (who is, we believe, a native of North Carolina,) will, if selected as the candidate of the opposition, beat Mr. Van Buren all hollow.

Political Movements.—Mr. JOHN POPE TROTTER has issued proposals for publishing a semi-weekly paper in Washington to be entitled "THE SUN," to advocate the election of HUGH L. WHITE, to the Presidency of the United States.

Presidential Nomination.—The Hon. John McLean, of Ohio, has been nominated as a candidate for President of the U. S. by a majority of the members of the Legislature of Ohio, and a number of citizens assembled at the seat of Government from different parts of the State.

New Map of the United States.—We had yesterday the pleasure of seeing the most beautiful Map of the U. States on a large scale, that has ever been published. It is by Mitchell, whose Traveller's Guide has had an unprecedented sale. A gentleman is now in town, and will exhibit it to our citizens, for the purpose of procuring Subscribers.

The Administration has made a great outcry against the Bank of the United States for demanding damages on the French Bill of Exchange which was returned protested. If any thing could add to the force of the arguments already adduced in support of this claim of the Bank, it would be the fact that the Representative of this government at Paris, positively affirms the liability of the United States for the damages! See the following extract from a letter of Mr. Niles, U. S. Charge de Affaires at Paris.

"By this refusal of his Majesty's Government, the United States will be subjected to a legal claim for damages on the part of the owners of the bill, the amount of which will be determined by the laws of the State in which the person in whose favor the bill was drawn resides."

John C. West, Esq. formerly of this town, has purchased the establishment of the Journal, at Camden, S. C., and will hereafter conduct it as Editor. It is a respectable Union and Jackson paper.

In his paper of Saturday last, the Editor has committed an error which we feel anxious to correct. It was not for "a candid expression of his sentiments," that we ceased to exchange papers with the Editor of the Wilmington Press; but for an ungentlemanly remark applied to the Editor of this paper. We quarrel with no man's sentiments, but we will not permit our own statements to be disputed with a grossness of language not becoming a gentleman to utter or submit to. And when we find ourself in such company, all we have to do is to get out of it as quickly as possible, as we did in the instance in question, without a word of reply to the assailant.

New Banks.—Applications will be made to the Legislature of New York, which met on the 5th inst., for Charters for *nineteen* new Banks, and for an increase of Capital of five others, making an additional Capital of $5,920,000.

Mr. Martin, the Senator from Rockingham, who, with Mr. McCormick, was absent when the vote was taken on the resolutions to instruct Mr. Mangum, has published a Card in the Register, stating that he was confined to his room by sickness when the vote was taken. He was well known to be decidedly opposed to the resolutions, and had spoken against them. There was no desire on *his* part to shrink from responsibility.

Southern Churchman.—We have received the first and second numbers of a new paper under the above title, published at Richmond, Va. by the Rev. Wm. F. Lee. It bids fair to be a valuable paper.

Thomas T. Hogg, Esq. of this city, we understand has been appointed to the Agency of the Bank of the State at Charlotte.

Raleigh Standard.

CONGRESS.

The Senate is principally engaged in discussing Mr. Webster's bill granting indemnity for French Spoliations prior to 1800.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, Mr. CLAY, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to which had been referred that portion of the President's message on the subject of our Relations with France, made a voluminous report thereon, occupying one hour and a half in the reading of it.

[This being the rough draft of the Report, (as stated by Mr. Clay) it was read by him from his seat.]

The report concluded with the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient, at this time to pass any law vesting in the President authority for making reprisals upon French property, in the contingency of provision not being made for paying to the United States the indemnity stipulated by the Treaty of 1831, during the present session of the French Chambers.

On motion of Mr. Calhoun,

Resolved, That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the extent of Executive patronage; the circumstances which have contributed to its great increase of late; the expediency and practicability of reducing the same, and the means of such reduction; and that they have leave to report by bill, or otherwise.

The Committee, under the above resolution, was chosen by ballot, and consists of Messrs. Calhoun, Webster, Southard, King, of Geo. Bibb, and Benton.

In the House of Representatives, a resolution having been adopted, asking Mr. Adams for a copy of his Eulogy on the character of Lafayette, to which he made an affirmative reply, it was agreed, 80 to 61, that 50,000 copies be printed for the use of the House; the largest number ever ordered, we presume, of any document.

Mr. Gamble offered the following resolution, which, under the rule, lies one day.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to digest, and prepare, and communicate to this House a detailed plan by which the public revenue of the United States may be collected, safely kept, disbursed, without the agency of a bank or banks, either State or National.

In the House, on Wednesday last, a resolution was offered by Mr. Hamer, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of amending the Constitution so as to limit the service of the Judges of the Supreme and Inferior Courts of the U. S. to a term of years. This, we suppose, was a blow aimed at the great man who presides over the Judiciary Department of the Government; and we rejoice to say that the House promptly refused even to *consider* the resolution, by a vote of 91 to 83.

We casually heard yesterday—and we do not see why we should not state it—that in the Committee on Foreign Relations, in the House of Representatives, on Tuesday, the question was taken upon reporting a bill comformable to the President's recommendation, to authorize contingent Reprisals against France, and decided *in the negative*, by six votes to three. We have all long said, that in the present posture of affairs, such a measure would not receive the assent of Congress.—*National Intelligencer.*

The following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Bank of Cape Fear, at the late annual meeting of the Stockholders of that institution:

JAMES OWEN, WILLIAM B. MEARES, EDWARD B. DUDLEY, A. J. DE ROSSETT, P. K. DICKINSON, GABRIEL HOLMES, THOS. H. WRIGHT, JOHN D. JONES, JOHN WOOSTER, ROBERT H. COWAN, SAMUEL SHUTER.

We learn that the Bank has determined to make loans hereafter payable in 4 instalments at 90 days.

A resolution was also adopted, vesting the Directors at Wilmington, and at the Office at Fayetteville, and Agencies at Salem and Hillsboro', with full power to adjust, compromise and discharge, all of that class of debts under the head of "supended, doubtful and bad," and report the same at the next meeting, when the new Stockholders will participate in the interests of the institution.

The meeting adjourned to Monday 27th April.

Extract from a letter to the Editor, dated

"WILMINGTON, JAN. 9.

"Our Town Election for Commissioners on Monday, resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen, by an average majority of about 60 votes, viz:

Dr. JOHN HILL,
Dr. WM. J. HARRISS,
Dr. TH. H. WRIGHT,
JOHN WALKER, } Esq'rs.
P. K. DICKINSON, }

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Dr. Th. H. Wright was elected Magistrate of Police."

The Bank of the United States has declared a dividend of three and a half per cent out of its profit for the last six months.

Supreme Court.—This tribunal commenced its Winter Term, in this City, on Monday last; all the Judges present. William E. Mills, of Rutherford, William Williamson, of Lincoln, Robert T. Paine, of Edenton, and James Allen, of Bertie, have been admitted to County Court practice.

Raleigh Register.

ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH (a decided Whig) was on Wednesday elected, without serious opposition, a Senator of the United States from the State of Maryland, to succeed Gen. Chambers, resigned.

John M. Robinson, at present a Senator in Congress from the State of Illinois, has been re-elected for six years, from the 3d of March next, when his term will expire.

It is understood that the President of the United States yesterday nominated to the Senate, as a Judge of the Supreme Court, (to fill the vacancy on the bench occasioned by the decease of Justice Johnson,) James M. Wayne, now a Representative in Congress from the State of Georgia.—*Nat. Int.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

January 6th, 1835.

At an election held conformably to law, on the 5th and 6th inst. for twenty Stockholders, to serve as Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, the following gentlemen were duly chosen, viz:

Nicholas Biddle, John Bohlen,
John Sergeant, John R. Neff,
James C. Fisher, William Platt,
Charles Chauncey, Alexander Henry,
Matthew Newkirk, Matthew L. Bevan,
Lawrence Lewis, Richard Willing,
Daniel W. Coxe, Joshua Lippincott.
Henry Pratt,
Robert Lenox, of New York.
Charles A. Davis, of New York.
Roswell D. Colt, of Maryland.
James Swan, of Maryland,
James R. Pringle, of South Carolina,

And at a meeting of the Directors this evening, NICHOLAS BIDDLE, Esq. was unanimously re-elected President.

S. JAUDON, Cashier.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

THE CONVENTION.

Mr. Hale: Taking it for granted, that a majority of the People will sanction "An Act" passed by the General Assembly during its late session, "concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina," it behooves the Freemen of the several Counties to select as Representatives to this important body, men of the first respectability and intelligence—men of firmness and independence—without regard to their political creed, or consideration of "party." And I take the liberty of nominating for the County of Cumberland,

JOHN D. TOOMER, and LOUIS D. HENRY.

Gentlemen extensively known, and whose talents are justly appreciated.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

A CARD.

The Plain Thinkers in Town have some curiosity to know the meaning (if any there be) of the Editorial paragraph in the last Journal, headed "Thankful for small favours." It looks very much like the "dense cloud from the East." *Some* "comment" is necessary to dispel the fog.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor: I do not know what the Editors of the Journal mean by designating the Commissioner of the 6th Ward, as a politician 'of the old school,' but if they mean that he is a Jackson-man, they are, to say the least of it, "greatly mistaken."—His political opinions were well known to "the Whigs" of the old school long before the late 'Police Election;" and it is well known that he *never* voted for Jackson. But with what philosophy the Editors bear the defeat!—After a violent struggle: an attempt to distract the ranks of the Whigs by placing gentlemen known as genuine Whigs of the old school on their ticket, urging their followers to the polls, &c. &c., they composedly say, we are "welcome to the victory." What has taught them to be so obedient to the public will? It certainly must have been some new light reported by the Committee on Privileges and Elections to our late Legislature.

A WHIG.

DIED,

In Lumberton, on the 30th ult., in the 4th year of his age, of Scarlet Fever, Master BLAKELY, son of Mr. Alex. Miller, of Wilmington, in this State. It is seldom the pen of friendship is called on to record the death of a more interesting little boy; the throes and writhings of a fond mother, whose philosophy, already jarred by the demise of two or three infants before, the bewailings of affectionate Aunts emigrating to the West, whose intense bewailings over his dawning spirit, seemed to heighten the death-bed scene. His remains were interred about a mile and a half of the village, in the family burial-place of Mr. R. C. Rhodes. Dying among strangers, their tears bedew his grave.

Communicated.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 60 a 70. Do. apple, 50 a 60. Bacon, 12 a 12½. Beeswax 18 a 19. Coffee 12½ a 14. Cotton 14½ a 15¾. Corn 60 a 65. Flaxseed, $1 60 a 1 80. Flour, 5 a 5 50. Feathers 33 a 35. Iron 4 a 4¼. Molasses 30 a 32. Nails, cut, 6 a 6½. Sugar, brown, 8 a 10; Lump 14; Loaf 16 a 17. Salt 60. Wheat, 90 a $1. Whiskey 36 a 40. Tobacco, (leaf) 5 a 7. Wool 16 a 20. Cotton Bagging 25 a 30 cts. Bale Rope 10 a 11.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Jan. 12, Steamer John Walker with boats James Seawell and Lady of the Lake in tow, with Molasses, Sugar, Coffee, Lime, Clocks, &c., for Amos Kimball, Edmund Blake, Geo. McNeill, D. A. Saltmarsh, John C. Latta, Thos. Sandford & Co., John M. Strong, Willkings & Co., Nott & Starr, John Munn, Eugene B. Drake, John W. Pearce, Jones Fuller, Henry Horn, Joseph Baker, Hall & Johnson, A. W. Horton, Campbell & Prior, Winship Stedman Poe, Goold Hurlbutt, William Locke & Co., George C. McNeill, Curtis & Myrover, E. B. Richardson, N. & H. P. Peck, Jas. Martine, Arch'd Campbell and James Hart, of this place; and for Dyer & Wadsworth, Womack & Goodwin, Thompson & Hanks, and John Murphey, of the interior.

AT AUCTION.

FINE Lithographic Prints and Engravings, to be sold at the Store on Gillespie street, next door to the one occupied by Mr. G. J. Streety, on this evening, at early candle light. They may be seen during the day.

January 13, 1835.

Chairs at Auction!

ON Tuesday, the 13th day of January, at the Auction Store, common Windsor, Fancy Cane and Rush bottom CHAIRS,
Children's high and low Chairs,
High and low back Rocking Chairs,
Nests of Tubs, Measures, Water Pails, &c.
Boxes of Cigars, &c.

WILLKINGS & CO.

January 12. 1w.

Cape Fear Bank Stock wanted.

THE usual price will be paid in cash for Cape Fear Bank Stock. For information, apply at THIS OFFICE.

January 12, 1835. 19-tf.

Negroes wanted.

A GENTLEMAN wishes to purchase three or four Negro Boys, from 14 to 18 years of age. For information, apply at THIS OFFICE.

January 12, 1835. 19-tf.

NOTICE.

STOLEN from the Stable of Henry Irwin, of New Hanover County, a HORSE, SADDLE AND BRIDLE, on Saturday night of the 3d inst. The Horse is of a white or cream colour, between five and six years old, slim built, 15 or 16 hands high. His gaits are a fast rack, and sometimes trots. A reward of Twenty-five dollars will be given on delivery of the horse to the Subscriber.

HENRY IRWIN.

Jan. 6, 1835. 19-2wpd.

LOOK HERE!

$6,000 FOR $4.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE

LOTTERY,

1st Class, for 1835,

To be drawn at Fayetteville, on Friday the 30th day of January, 1835.

ON THE POPULAR TERMINATING FIGURE SYSTEM.

STEVENSON & POINTS, Managers.

CAPITAL, $6,000!

SCHEME.

1 Prize	of	$6,000	is	$6,000
1 Prize	of	3,000	is	3,000
1 Prize	of	2,000	is	2,000
12 Prizes	of	1000	is	12,000
12 Prizes	of	500	is	6,000
13 Prizes	of	300	is	3,900
18 Prizes	of	200	is	3,600
51 Prizes	of	100	is	5,100
102 Prizes	of	50	is	5,100
151 Prizes	of	30	is	4,230
203 Prizes	of	20	is	4,060
334 Prizes	of	15	is	5,010
6000 Prizes	of	10	is	60,000
6000 Prizes	of	6	is	36,000
6000 Prizes	of	4	is	24,000
18889 Prizes amounting to				$180,000

Every package of 10 tickets will embrace all the terminating figures from 1 to 0—so that the holder of a package of 10 tickets, as put up by the Managers, must draw one of each of the three smallest denominations of prizes, and may draw ten other prizes.

A Package of ten Whole Tickets will cost $40 00
And must draw nett 17 00

$23 00

☞Those who prefer adventuring for the large prizes only, can, in this way, for $23, get the Managers' certificate for Ten whole Tickets entitling the holder to all that the tickets may draw over $17, that being the amount that the Packages must draw of necessity, say

A Certificate for a Package of Ten Whole Tickets - - - - - $23 00
" " " " Ten Half do. 11 50
" " " " Ten Quarter do 5 75

☞All Prizes payable in CASH, forty days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of 15 per centum. ☜

All orders from a distance, by mail (post paid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the Cash, or Prize Tickets in our previous Lotteries, will receive the most Prompt attention, if addressed to WM. CHAMBERS, and an account of the Drawing will be forwarded immediately after its event.

Whole Tickets.....$4
Halves.....2
Quarters.....1

To be had, in a great variety of numbers, at

WM. CHAMBERS' OFFICE,
Lafayette Hotel,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

January 13. 19id.

To the Public.

THE remarks made by Benj: Rush in last week's Journal are substantially incorrect. The Books of the Company are now in the hands of two gentlemen, competent to decide on their correctness, and as soon as I can obtain a certificate from under their hand, I shall reply to his publication. I must therefore ask the favor of the Public to suspend their opinion, until a final examination has taken place. I regret the necessity of such a step, but in justification of my own conduct, I am compelled to lay before them a true statement of Facts.

JOHN CRUSOE.

Fayetteville, Jan. 12, 1835. 19-2w.

Take Notice.

THE public are hereby notified, that we, the Subscribers, Proprietors of the Capital Stock of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, have nominated, constituted, and appointed James Hart and A. W. Horton, Esquires, our true and lawful Attorneys for us, and in our names, to receive all moneys due said Company, and grant discharges for the same, and to pay all moneys due by said Company. All persons having claims will please present them at as early an opportunity as possible, to those gentlemen.

BENJ'N RUSH,
JOHN CRUSOE.

January 9. 1835 19-f.

Coffee, Cheese, Lime & Hay.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE:

50 Bags Rio COFFEE,
50 boxes CHEESE,
10 casks ditto,
40 casks Thomastown Lime,
50 bales superior Northern Hay,

Imperial and Gunpowder Teas in 2lb. Caddys, Chocolate, &c.

—*IN STORE*—

500 bushels CORN,
20 barrels fine and superfine FLOUR,
Salt, Iron, Sugar and Molasses,
Nails, &c. &c.

JOHN MUNN.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

Taken Up,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland county, on the 11th inst. a negro boy who calls his name ALFRED, and says he belongs to Samuel Whitaker, of Wake County. He is a stout, well made fellow, about 21 or 22 years of age, yellow complexion, with no particular marks. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

FRED'K MOORE, *Jailer.*

Fayetteville, Jan. 13, 1835. 19tf

UNIVERSITY HOTEL.

CHAPEL HILL.

THE Subscriber informs the Public that he has opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT at Chapel Hill, the scite of the University of N. C. He has taken the Buildings and lots immediately opposite Mr. Watts' Hotel, and has erected large and commodious Stables, which will be attended by a faithful Ostler, and plentifully supplied with Provender.

He hopes that the *travelling* public will give him a call, and assures them that every exertion will be made by him to please, as well as to *accommodate*.

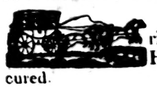
I. C. PATRIDGE.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

Fayetteville, N. Carolina.

THE Subscriber has leased the New Building erected near the site of the old Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, and is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels thankful to his friends and the public for the patronage he has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same. Cold and warm Baths attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

J. W COCHRAN.

June 1, 1833. 35tf.

Mother's Catechism.

JUST published, a new Edition of this valuable little Work, for sale by

E. J. HALE

October 7, 1833.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has just received his Fall Supply of

GOODS

Which he will sell at the lowest market price for Cash or produce.

JONES FULLER.

September 30, 1834. 4?

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P Stark Nott & Starr C T Hugh, John C. Latta, Jos Baker, Yarborough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N C* 96 tf.

IMPORTANT

To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.

R. MAYNARD & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

Person-Street, opposite Wilkings & Co.,

ARE now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. Their Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which they warrant to be genuine, and are determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine their stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

Rowlett's Interest Tables,

NEW Edition, just received. Also, his Time Tables, for sale by

E. J HALE.

April 1. 78tf

McDowell's Theology.

JUST received, a few copies of this scarce and valuable work, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a new supply of

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING, VIZ:

Extra blue, black, invisible green, mulberry, brown and mixt Cloths;—a variety of Silks, Fancy Prints, Ginghams, Fancy Muslins, Shirtings, Sheetings, Hats, Shoes, &c.

JOHN McARN.

July 30, 1833. 43tf

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING received the appointment of AUCTIONEER, would offer his services to the public.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, April 8th, 1834.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT at the expiration of three months from this date, application will be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, to issue a new Certificate for Eight Shares of the old Capital Stock of the said Bank, the original Certificate, standing in the name of Walter Leak, Sen., having been lost or destroyed.

WALTER LEAK, Sen.

Richmond County, N. C Oct 31, 1834 —9 3m.

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 25 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs. Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col. Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted. Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. Address me at Columbia, S. C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER.

Fayetteville, May 22, 1834. 86-tf.

Children's Toy Books

OF every description, for sale at the Book Store of E. J HALE.

Aug 12, 1834.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the store lately occupied by Mr. C. S. Bray, on the North side of Person street, a few doors east of the Market square, where he is now receiving, and intends keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of the following articles:

Prime green Porto Rico COFFEE
Do do Rio or strong scented do.
Porto Rico, St. Croix and N. O. SUGAR
Swedes and English Iron
Liverpool and Alum Salt
Do. in sacks
German and blister Steel
New Orleans Molasses
Pepper, Spice and Ginger
Powder, Shot and Lead
Cut and wrought Nails
Castings, Axes, Spades and Shovels
Brass head Andirons and Shovels and Tongs
Single and double barrel Guns
Trace Chains, weeding Hoes and Halters
Steelyards, Curry Combs & Drawing Knives
Bellows, Anvils and Vises
Hand and sledge Hammers
Coffee, pepper and large iron Mills
Sole and upper Leather
Harness, skirting and bridle ditto
Frying Pans, cutting Knives & scythe Blades
Loaf and lump Sugar and Teas of every description
Window Glass 8x10, 10x12, Putty and Copperas
White Lead, dry and in oil, and red Lead
Verdigris in oil and dry, and Spanish Brown
Indigo, Saltpetre and Alum
Bale Rope and baleing Twine
Heavy hemp cotton Bagging, full 42 inch
Drugs and Medicines
Mill, cross cut, hand and compass Saws
Wagon Boxes, Glauber Salts and Madder

DRY GOODS, a general supply,

Crockery, Hats, Shoes, and Cotton Cards.

Without further enumeration, his stock comprises a general assortment adapted to the country and town trade. All of which he is disposed to sell at the lowest prices for cash, or country produce, for which he will at all times pay the highest market price.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Oct. 15, 1833. 54tf

Grocery & Commission Store.

WILKINGS & CO.

Offer for sale for approved Notes at three months,

77 HHDS. Bright Retailing MOLASSES,
45 do. prime Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugars,
120 bags Laguna, Rio and Cuba Coffee,
15 do Ginger, Pepper and Spice,
20 bbls green Copperas,
10 crates assorted Crockery,
17 do Loaf Sugar,
5 do Salts,
8 kegs of bar Lead,
10 qr. casks sweet Malaga Wine.

October 14, 1834 6tf.

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

32,000 lbs prime green Rio Coffee,
50 hhds. St Croix, Porto Rico and New Orleans SUGAR,
6,000 bushels Liverpool SALT,
300 sacks do do.
30 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
3,000 lbs. Caststeel, German, Crawly, English and American Steel,
Hoop and sheet Iron,
200 kegs cut Nails and Brads, assorted,
1,500 lbs. loaf and lump Sugar,
200 sides best Spanish sole Leather,
60 pieces heavy Dundee Bagging,
60 coils best Bale Rope,
3,000 lbs. Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 15,
75 kegs FFF Dupont's & Orange Gunpowder,
100 bags drop and buck Shot, assorted,
1,500 lbs. bar Lead,
350 lbs. best Spanish Indigo,
500 lbs Dutch Madder,
8 bbls Copperas,
6 boxes pine apple Cheese,
4 ditto Chocolate,
40 boxes bunch Raisins,
8 dozen Collins & Co's Axes,
1,000 pieces Castings,
200 sets wagon Boxes,
200 pair heavy wrought iron Trace Chains,
Anvils, Vices, Smith's Hammers & bellows Pipes,
12 doz bottles Ink,
30 kegs German and American White Lead in oil,
12 tons Plaster Paris,
200 pair thick Negro Shoes,
10 hhds. Molasses,
Shovels and Spades, long and short handle Pans, Waffle and Wafer Irons, Sad Irons, Curry Combs, Wagon Bells, Spanish Segars, Pepper, Allspice, and Ginger, Spanish Brown, Saltpetre, Window Glass and Putty, Pearl Ash, Scythe Blades & Cutting Knives, Lime Juice, Lemon Sirup, Sweet Oil, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Caststeel Garden Hoes, Cow Bells, Bed Cords, Plough Lines, Shovels and Tongs, Chewing Tobacco Mill and Hand Saws, Collar Cords best Halter Chains, Coffee Mills, together with a number of other articles too numerous to mention; all of which will be sold wholesale or retail for Cash or Country Produce. Country Merchants and purchasers in general, are invited to call and examine the above stock before they make their purchases.

HENRY HORN.

☞N. B.—Factorage and Commission Business will meet with prompt attention.

H. H.

September 23, 1834. 3tf.

$10 REWARD.

RANAWAY from Green A. Fisher of Alabama,—near Cheraw, South Carolina, a negro woman by the name of MARY, about 22 years old, which said Fisher bought of Neil Johnson, of Fayetteville. It is probable she will try to pass for a free person, as she is a very bright mulatto. She was raised in Moore County, and is likely she will try to get back to Moore, to George Allston's, where her husband and children are. The above Reward will be given for her delivery in Fayetteville, or any Jail so the Subscriber will get her.

NEILL JOHNSON

Fayetteville, Nov 25 12-tf

GALES'S

ALMANACK,

For 1835,

for sale by E. J. HALE.

NOTICE.

LEVERETT R BRADLEY, having, on the 15th instant, made and executed a Deed of Trust to the Subscriber, of his Stock of GOODS with other property, with sundry notes, for the benefit of his creditors, as therein specified, notice is hereby given, to those persons indebted to the said Leverett R. Bradley, to come forward and pay the same to

AMOS KIMBALL, Trustee.

October 20, 1834.

PLANTER'S HOTEL.

Fayetteville N. Carolina.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened a House for the reception of Travellers and Boarders, known by the name of THE PLANTER'S HOTEL, and solicits a part of public patronage. The House being large and in the most elevated place in the Town, and close to a large Fountain of pure Spring Water. His Establishment shall always be furnished with every necessary that the country affords, except Ardent Spirits.

MICHAEL McGARY.

October 14, 1834. 6tf.

JACKSON HOTEL

LIBERTY POINT,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above establishment in the Town of Fayetteville, gives notice to the public in general that it is now open for the accommodation of Boarders and travellers. His table will be supported with the best fare which our market affords—His Bar room with the choicest Liquors, in short every exertion will be made to render his patrons comfortable. Particular attention will be paid to the Horses of those who may favor him with a call. From his determination to please all if he can, he hopes to gain as well as merit a share of public patronage.

THOS. H. MASSEY.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1834. 12tf.

I WOULD take a few BOARDERS.

H POTTER.

Fayetteville, October, 1834. 8tf.

New Goods.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received from New York, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS.

HARDWARE, &c.,

All of which will be sold at the lowest CASH prices. Those wishing to purchase by wholesale or retail, will please call and examine the articles.

—ALSO—

ON HAND, at the Tan Yard, Upper Calf and Kid Skin, Harness and Skirting, Bridle Leather, &c., all of which will be sold low for Cash.

January 31, 1834. 70 tf

Candles!!! Candles!!! Candles!!!

THE undersigned, proprietor of the Fayetteville Candle Factory, respectfully informs the public, that he has constantly on hand, a large supply of FAYETTEVILLE FACTORY MOULD CANDLES, which he will sell at his usual low prices. None may be considered genuine but those marked with his name in the middle of the brand, and those that are so marked, he *warrants genuine*, it being the same brand remodelled from "Frank & Co," from whom he purchased

DUNCAN SMITH

December 23. 16 6w.

☞ The Editors of the Raleigh Register are requested to insert the above six weeks and charge the same to this office.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOOD & HARD-WARE Establishment,

Foot of Haymount, Fayetteville, No. Ca.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE NOW RECEIVING

300 PACKAGES,

WHICH COMPRISES THEIR FALL SUPPLIES OF

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,

Hardware & Cutlery,

TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Mens' & Women's fine and coarse Shoes,
Children and Misses ditto,
Shoe Bindings,
Hatter's Trimmings,
Saddlery of all descriptions,
Foolscap & Letter Paper.
Men's black and drab fur Hats,
Fur Caps,
Cotton Yarns, &c. &c. &c.

Which makes their stock extensive, and very general, to which they would solicit the attention of Country Merchants, as no pains has been spared to make it worthy their interest.

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 21, 1834. 7-tf

JOSEPH HOSTLER,

(BARBER,)

Lafayette Hotel, Fayetteville, N. C.,

HAS just returned from New York and Philadelphia, with a full supply of

Fancy and Seasonable Articles

In his line, which he offers for sale at the lowest Cash prices. They consist of the following articles, viz:—

Gentlemen's Stocks, (superior and common)
Do. Collars and Bosoms, new style,
Do. and *LADIES'* **WIGS,** *very handsome,*
Do. Ladies' Curls, do. do.
Dressing Combs and Hair Brushes,
Cloth and Tooth do.
Razor and Razor Strops, of a good quality,
Gentlemen's Suspenders
Music Boxes and Organs; something very new,
Cologne, Lavender, Orange, and Florida Waters,
Windsor, Musk, Cream and Almond Soaps,
Liquid Soap, for shaving, (3 drops sufficient,)
Spanish Cigars, best brown,
Studs, for shirt Bosoms,
Playing Cards, of all qualities,
Pomatum and Essence of Burgamot,
Hair Powder and Corn Plaster, with a variety of other articles in his line, which he will sell at the lowest cash prices.

October 13, 1834. 6tf.

Cheese.

25 casks CHEESE,
50 boxes do,
Just received and for sale by
THOS SANDFORD & CO.

Molasses & Rum.

Now landing from Henrietta Steam Boat,

25 HHDS. Molasses,
30 Bols. N E Rum,
25 bags prime Rio Coffee.

For sale by WILLKINGS & CO

Dec 22, 1834. 16-tf.

35,000 Choice Havanna Segars

Just received and for sale by the Subscribers.

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 21, 1834. 7-tf.

New Store AND NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the Store recently occupied by E. B. Drake, Esq in the Brick Row, South side Hay Street, foot of Hay Mount, 4 doors West of Messrs. Nott & Starr's corner, and directly opposite Messrs. Hall & Johnson, where he is now receiving and offers for sale at reduced prices, for *CASH* or *COUNTRY PRODUCE*—

1800 BUSHELS LIVERPOOL SALT,
300 sacks do do,
500 bushels Alum do,
8000 lbs. Rio Coffee, (prime strong scent,)
1500 lbs. prime green do,
10 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
5 do St. Croix do, (a superior article,)
20 bbls. N O. & Wh't Havana do,
12 tons Swedes & Eng. Iron, ass'rt.
German and Cast Steel,
American and English Blistered do,
40 kegs Nails, assorted,
15 do Dupont's FFF Powder,
300 lbs. Bar Lead,
500 do Cotton Yarn, from 5 to 12,
25 bags Shot, assorted,
25 pieces Cotton Bagging,
25 coils Bale Rope,
75 sides Sole Leather,
15 do Harness do,
5 bbls Tanner's Oil, Liver straits,)
Blacksmith's Bellows, Vices, Anvils and Hammers, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Hyson, Gunpowder and Imperial Tea, Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Best Flotant Indigo, Madder and Copperas, (very green,) White Lead in Oil, Putty and Window Glass 8 x 10 and 10 x 12,

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Sheet and Hoop Iron, Collins, King and Platt's Axes, Andirons, Sad Irons, Trace and Halter Chains, Wagon Boxes, Shovels and Spades, Cross, Cut and Hand Saws, together with all other articles which constitute a well assorted stock of Goods, suited to a general bartering business, in which he flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction. He would therefore solicit all persons trading to this place to call and test the fact.

C. J. ORRELL

N. B.—The Farmers' and Planters' large **ALMANAC** for the year 1835, nicely trimmed. C. J. O.

Fayetteville, Sept 23. 1834. 83-tf 5

Notice.

ISHAM BLAKE, Jr. having made and executed a Deed of Trust to the Subscriber of his Stock of Goods, Furniture and other property, together with sundry Notes and accounts, for the benefit of his Creditors, as therein specified: Notice is hereby given to those persons indebted to the said Isham Blake, Jr to come forward and pay the same to

EDW'D W. WILLKINGS, Trustee.

Sept. 1, 1834. 900-tf.

LIME.

22 Casks Thomaston LIME,
For sale by
AMOS KIMBALL.

September 30, 1834.

SUGAR, COFFEE, &c.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

5 HHDS. prime Sugar,
301 bags Rio & Java Coffee,
20 pieces Cotton Bagging,
20 coils Bale Rope,
40 kegs Cut Nails,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
1000 lbs. Loaf Sugar.

ALSO ON HAND,

1000 bushels Liverpool & Alum Salt,
Swedes & English Iron,
Castings, a good assortment,
Blacksmith's Tools,
Trace Chains, Shovels and Spades,
HATS, SHOES and Upper Leather,

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

JOHN MUNN.

September 15, 1834. 2tf.

Commission Business will be promptly attended to by the Subscriber.

J. MUNN.

A Situation Wanted,

BY a Young Man who has lived some time in a Country Store, and can produce satisfactory recommendations. A letter addressed to the Editor of this paper, will be attended to.

Sept 22, 1834. 3-tf

Furniture Ware Room.

JOHN W. BAKER has just received from New York, an assortment of gilt and mahogany

Framed Looking Glasses,

Of the latest and most fashionable patterns; a very general assortment of cane, rush, board bottomed, curled maple and

FANCY CHAIRS,

A great variety of patterns; together with an assortment of home made

CABINET FURNITURE,

Consisting of mahogany and walnut Sideboards, Secretary and Book Cases, Dining Tables, Breakfast and Tea do., Centre and Card do, Bureaus, Candle and Wash Stands, Ladies' Work Tables, Spring seat Sofas, Easy Chairs, Mattrasses, mahogany, curled maple and plain Bedsteads; all of which will be sold on as good terms as can be obtained in the market.

December 30. 65tf.

$20 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber in Robeson County, about the first of October inst., a negro man named SHADRACH, of dark complexion, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, about 32 years of age, a little inclined to be bald. He was purchased of R. McNair of the above County. The above reward will be paid for his delivery in the jail at Fayetteville, or any other jail so that I get him.

JAMES O'NEAL.

Oct. 20, 1834. 7-tf

LUMBER.

THE Subscriber will keep a good supply of all kinds of LUMBER constantly on hand.

MICHAEL McGARY.

Fayetteville, Oct. 14, 1834. 6tf

REMOVAL.

JOHN MUNN has removed to the Store four doors West of Mr. Jno. McArn's Dry Goods Store, Hay street.

November 1, 1834. 9tf.

CHEAP PAPER

For sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

GROCERIES, &c.

60 TONS Swedes and English Iron,
3 tons sheet, band and hoop do.
8 do Steel, cast, German, Crowley, English and American blister,
1¼ tons bar Lead,
120 bags Shot,
60 kegs Dupont's Powder,
120 bags Coffee,
10 bags ea. Pepper, Spice and Ginger;
30 hhds. Sugar,
1500 lbs. loaf and lump ditto,
200 kegs Nails, assorted 4d to 40d.
10 bbls. Copperas and 3 ceroons Indigo,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
15 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
150 galls. Sperm ditto.

For sale by

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 28, 1834. 8tf.

FAYETTEVILLE

BOOK STORE.

AMONG the great variety of new Books recently received by the Subscriber, will be found,

Scott's, Henry's, Clarks, and D'Oyley and Mant's Commentaries.
Family Bibles, Quarto, from $2 25 to $8 50 each.
Do. 8 vo. from 75 to $3 50 each.
Do. 12 mo. from 50 to $1 50 each.
Pocket Bibles, from $1 to $3 each.
Beautiful editions of the poetical works of Shakespeare, Byron, Scott, Moore, Milton, Young, Gray, Beatty, Collins, Coleridge, Shelly, Keats, Burns, Cowper, Thompson, Goldsmith, Hemans, Heber, Pollock, &c. &c.
Aikin's British Poets.
Marshall's Life of Washington, beautiful edition.
Bancroft's do, Weems's do.
Histories of the United States, England, France, Rome, Greece, &c &c.
Goldsmith's Animated Nature.
Buffon's Natural History.
Rollin, Josephus, Plutarch.
Burke's Works.
Rev. Robert Hall's Works.
Horne's Introduction.
Bunyan's Works, Baxter's do.
Don Quixote, Scottish Chiefs.
Pulpit Assistant, Butler's Analogy.
Shuckford's Connections.
Cruden's Concordance.
Junius, The Federalist.
Life of Jackson, Life of Clay.
Mosheim's Church History.
Buck's, Brown's, Watson's, and Alexander's Bible Dictionary.
Mason's, Hind's, New England, and Pocket Farriers.
Treasury of Knowledge, 2 vols.
Dick's Christian Philosopher, and other works.
Speeches of Phillips, Curran and Grattan.
Chalmer's Works.
A small selection of Medical and Law Books.
Book of Hearts.
Young Ladies' Own Book, Do. Sunday Book.
Young Man's do do.
Abbott's Works, viz. Young Christian; Corner Stone; Mother at Home; Mother's Friend; Fireside Piety; Child at Home.
Hymn Books, viz: Village, Assembly, Watts, Methodist, Zion Songster, Dossey's Choice, Mercer's Cluster, Parkinson's, Dover Selection, &c. &c.
Note Books, viz. Missouri Harmony, Handel and Hayden, Smith and Little, American Psalmody, Zion's Harp, &c.
Comic Almanacs.
A great variety of English, Latin and Greek

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Elegant Pen and Pocket Knives.
Blank Books, of all descriptions.
Port Folios, Pocket Books and Wallets.
Pocket Maps, Mathematical Instruments.
Cap and Letter Paper, from 1 90 to 7 per Ream.
Beautiful Albums.

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, Oct. 20.

Wine and Pork.

5 CASKS MALAGA WINE,
5 do Lisbon do,
10 barrels prime New York PORK,
For sale by
AMOS KIMBALL.

November 11, 1834. 10-tf.

A Clerk Wanted.

LIBERAL wages and a permanent situation will be given to a competent Clerk. Apply at this Office.

50 BAGS PRIME GREEN RIO COFFEE,
6 bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
30 boxes 8 x 10 Window Glass,
5 boxes Young Hyson Tea,
50 bags Shot,
30 boxes fresh Raisins,
Just received and for sale by
HENRY HORN.

December 15, 1834. 15tf

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

PILLS,

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

The Anti-Dyspeptic Pills have been successfully employed in almost every variety of functional disorder of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Spleen; such as heart burn, acid eructations, nausea, head-ach, pain and distention of the Stomach and bowels, Colic, Jaundice, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, sick head-ach, &c.

"Amidst the multitude of articles already before the public, professedly adapted to the relief of one of the most common and harrassing classes of disease to which we are liable, viz: derangement of the digestive organs, it must be a matter of gratification to the afflicted, to find one medicine offered to them by a Southern Physician of known and established respectability, and who is willing to stake his reputation upon the *safety* and *efficacy* of the remedy thus issued by his authority. The article is the result of careful observation and extensive experience, and nothing of the kind, we are informed from various sources, has been received with greater favor or has more fully on trial justified all the claims it offers to public confidence. Unlike most other Anti-Dyspectic and Anti-Bilious remedies, which are either drastic purgatives, or are dependent for their efficacy upon Mercurial preparations, the operation of this Vegetable Compound is at all times gentle but effectual; and being wholly devoid of Mercury may be taken under any circumstances with the greatest safety."

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

Silks, Cassimeres, &

JUST received by the latest arrivals, a supply of

Blue, grey, drab & Lavender colored Cas
Do do do do Satin
Levantine and Sarsnet Silks,
Gros de Swiss, Gros de Rivas, do and bla
de Naps,
India Satins and Italian Lustrings,
French Crapes and Black Sinchews,
Superior blue and black Silk Velvet
Do black Satin and Silk
Fine and common Bombazines,
Superior Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Do Bombazine and Velvet Stocks,
Do black and scarlet Merino 3 4, 4 4
Scarfs, Shawls and Hd'kfs, price $2
Real Shell Tuck and Side Combs, ass'd
150 Tuscan and Leghorn Hats, very low
Goat Hair Camlet. Bard Boxes,
Best Italian sewing and patent Thread.

Also, on hand,

Gentlemen's drab and steel mixt Over Co
Camlet Cloaks, of fashionable ma
good quality,
Ladies' Merino do do.

E. B. DRA
Marke

Fayetteville, Nov. 17, 1834. 3

SALT, COFFEE,

200 LARGE SACKS LIVERPOOL
5 do. Blown do,
400 Bushels Rock ALUM do
10 Barrels Prime Green COFFEE
20 Bags do do. do.
5 do. Old Java do. for family use,
21 Spanish Hides,
10 Boxes Manufactured Tobacco.

Just received and for sale by

JOHN MU
Ha

Nov. 17, 1834. 1

NEW STORE AND CHEAP GOO

WINSHIP S. POE.

Person street, nearly opposite the new Fear Bank,

Fayetteville, N. C.,

TAKES this method of informing his and the public, that he has just rece is now opening, a new and splendid assor

Dry Goods,

As it would occupy every portion of the per sheet to enumerate the different which his assortment is composed, he will tent to enumerate a few, and invite the the farmer, mechanic and stranger, to they may see (for seeing is the naked assortment as good as the best and as the cheapest;—among which are the follo

Broadcloths and Sattinetts,
Red and white Flannel,
Bleached and unbleached Sheeting Shirtings,
Apron Checks,
3-4 and 6 4 English and French Merin
Circassians, Goats Hair Camlet,
Black Bombazines and Bombazetts,
Valencia Vestings, fine and common,
Dark and fancy colored French, Engli American Calicoes,
Colored Cambrics,
Cross barred, Jaconet, Figured, Swiss, and Book Muslins,
Irish Linens, fine and super,
Colored and purple Gros de Naps,
Gros de Swiss,
BB Marcelina, BB Poult de Soil,
Italian Lustrings,
Black Sarsnets and Sinchews,
Super black and colored Florence Sil
Black Satin, Silk and Cotton Velvet,
Black, pink and white Crapes,
Children's Chale Handkerchiefs,
Crape, Hernan, Cassimere & Paris fa
Merino Shawls and Scarfs,
Thibbett and Prussian do,
Black Silk Cravats,
Silk Hose and assorted silk Braids,
Stocks, Collars and Bosoms,
Elastic Suspenders, colored Satin and Ribbons, new style, wide and narr
Cambric and Silk Handkerchiefs,
3-4 and 6-4 Bobinet,
Bobinet and Grecian Quilting,
Cotton and thread Edgings,
Cotton Laces, long lawn,
Linen Cambric, Gloves, Hosiery, Cloak

Together with a general assortment of

Hats and Caps,

BOOTS and SHOES.

HARDWARE & CUTLER

READY MADE CLOTH

of all descriptions. Also, a large assortm

Crockery, China and Gla Ware.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN, call an can be shown almost any imaginable article line, of every variety of color, style, patter ity, price and material, whether for comfor venience or ornament.

November 17, 1834. 11tf

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale that valuable well known PLANTATION on which sides, in Moore County, on the main road le from Fayetteville to Pittsborough, containi acres, of which there is a sufficiency clear well enclosed to work 8 or 10 hands. Par improvements consist of a GRIST MILL COTTON GINS and a SCREW all in good Young Negroes will be taken in part payme

JOHN McLEO

November 20, 1834. 13tf.

State of North Carolina

COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1834.

Rebecca Ann Smith vs. Richard Smith. } Petition for Divorce.

ON motion, ordered, that publication be in the Fayetteville Observer for three mo for the defendant to appear at the next Ter this Court, and plead, answer or demur t petition, or the same will be taken pro con and heard ex parte.

A true copy from the Minutes.

12. ABSALOM POWELL, C S C

Taken up,

AND Committed to the Jail of Cumberl County on the 12th instant, a negro boy a 15 years of age named Lewis, who says he belo to the wife of Maurice Waddill of Moore Cou said boy was heretofore apprehended and com ted as a runaway to this Jail where he rema about 12 months, and from which he broke cu dly, and has continued since a runaway. owner is requested to prove property, pay char and take him out of custody, or he will be according to Law.

FREDERICK MOORE, Jailo

December 13, 1834 15-tf

Blank Warrants for sale here.